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A TYPICAL COTTAGE TYPE HOME

BEFORE



WE see here what a great improvement is made in the appearance of a home when it is properly planted. The plans shown here and on the following pages illustrate what may be accomplished at small expense, and yet add hundreds of dollars to the value of a home.

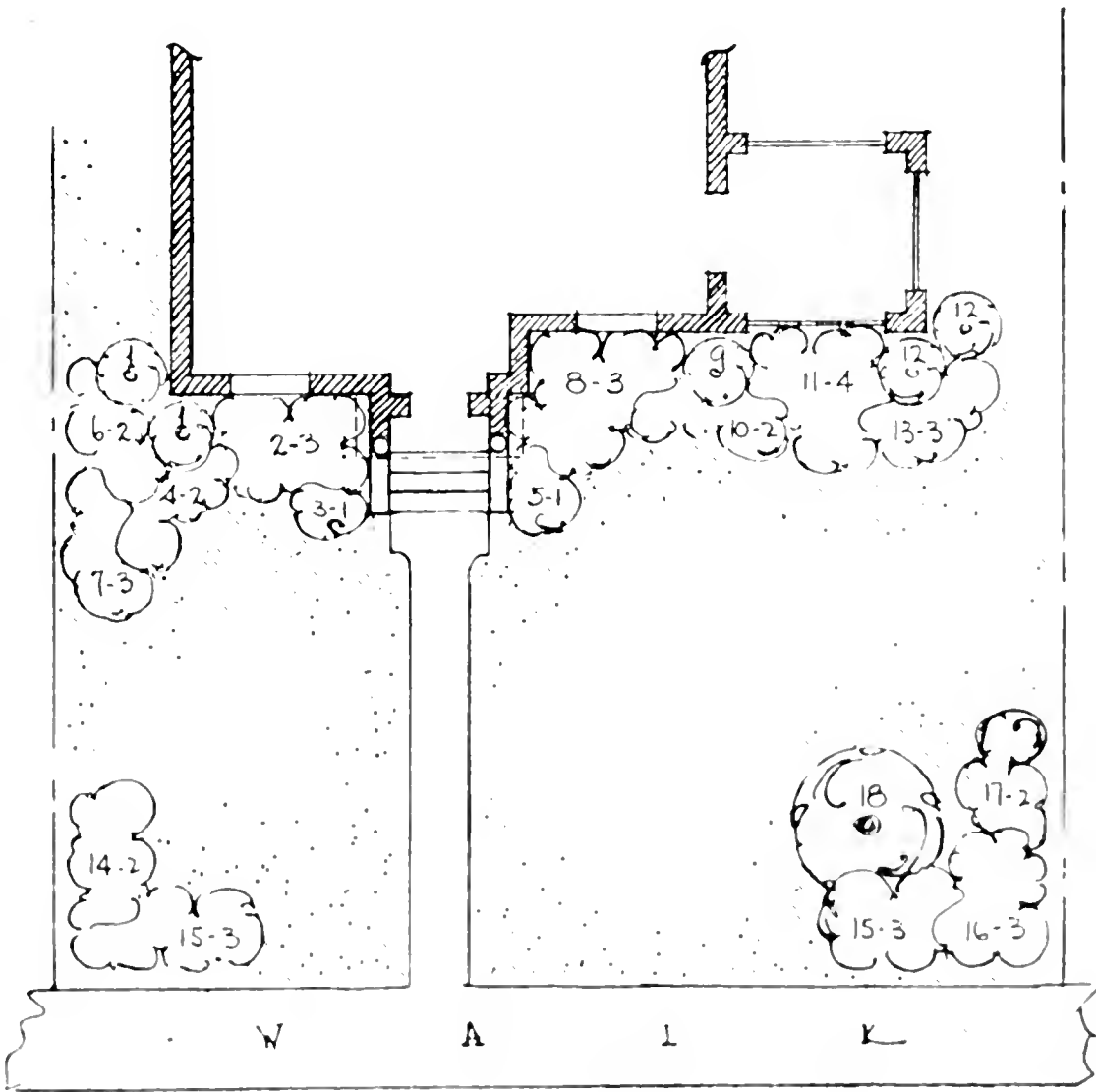
AFTER



THE Key Number of all Planting lists, shown on pages 1 to 10, always refers to the location on the plan where the item is to be planted. The other Number refers to the quantity of Plants required. Example, Key 1 requires 2 purple Lilac for planting at front Left Hand corner of house.

PLANTING LIST

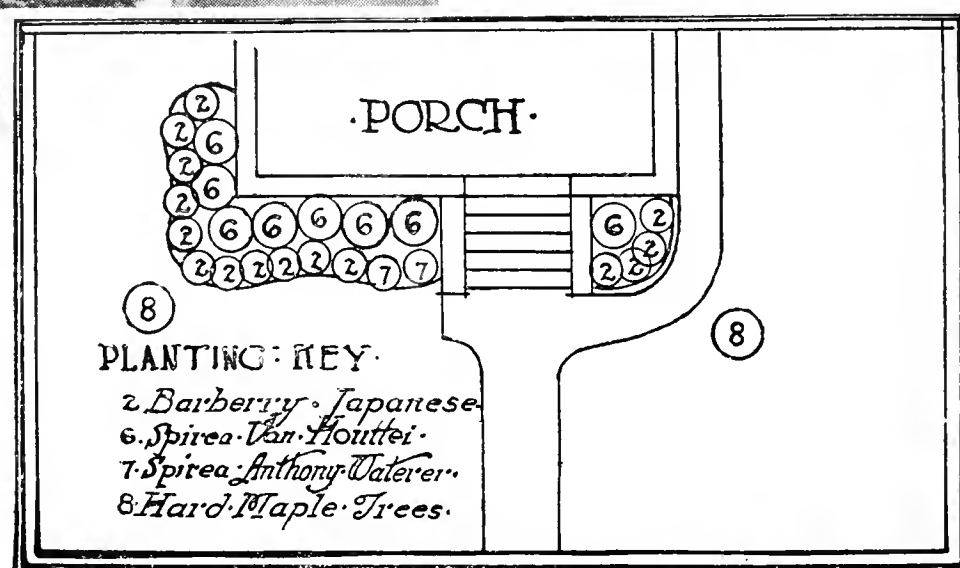
Key	No.	Variety
1	2	Purple Lilac
2	3	Weigela rosea
3	1	Syringa lemoine
4	2	Deutzia gracilis
5	1	Japanese Barberry
6	2	Golden Elder
7	3	Hydr. arborescens
8	3	Spiraea Van Houttei
9	1	Burning Bush
10	2	Spiraea A. W
11	4	Coralberry
12	2	Syringa coronarius
13	3	Deutzia, lemoinei
14	2	Hydrangea P. G.
15	6	Regel's Privet
16	3	Snowberry
17	2	Spiraea thunbergi
18	1	Bechtel's Flwg. Crab



A SNUG TWO-STORY POPULAR HOME

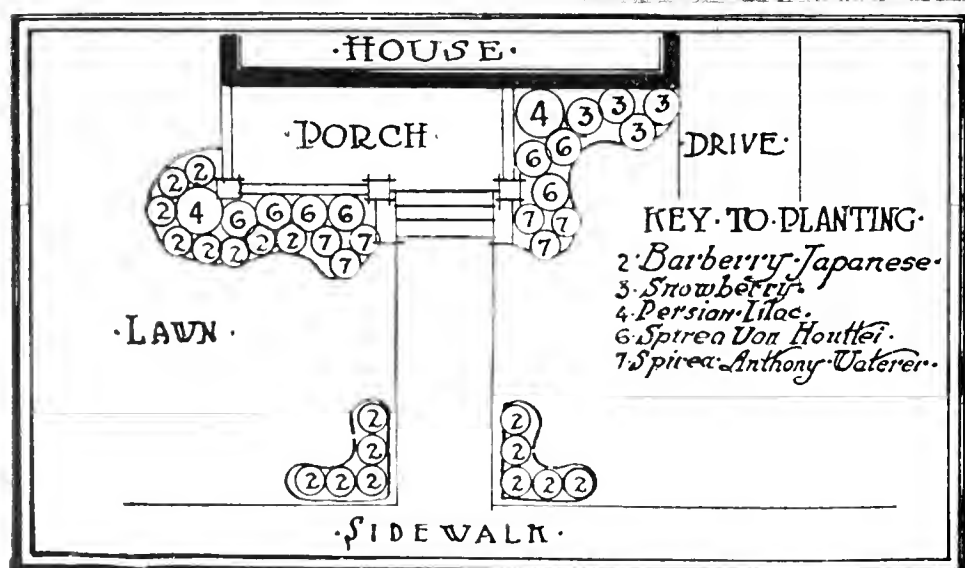


THIS house is on a narrow lot, typical of most city homes, and there is not much space for planting; but the planting plan suggested properly beautifies the house, and may appropriately be used in front of any similar house. The two shade trees add greatly to the beauty of the home besides, they provide comforting shade all Summer.



AN ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW

THE owner of this beautiful home is a big asset to his entire Community. He not only built himself a home but, when finished he properly Landscaped it — making his home a beauty spot. Yet the cost was very little. This choice selection of shrubs were selected to provide year around beauty and lifetime satisfaction.

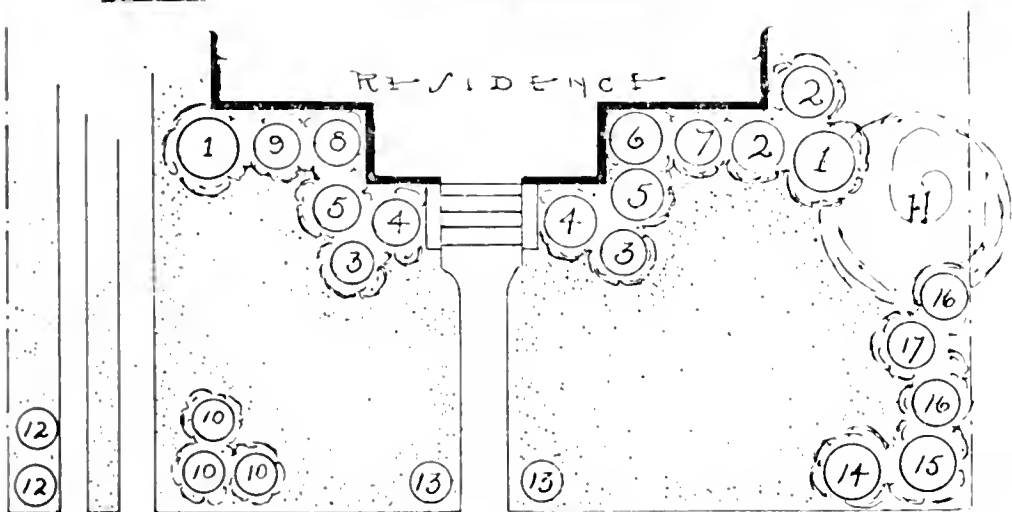


PLANT BULBS FOR EARLY SPRING FLOWERS

CROCUS Bulbs should be planted among the shrubbery. Tulips are very beautiful when planted in front of beds of shrubbery for early Spring blossoms.

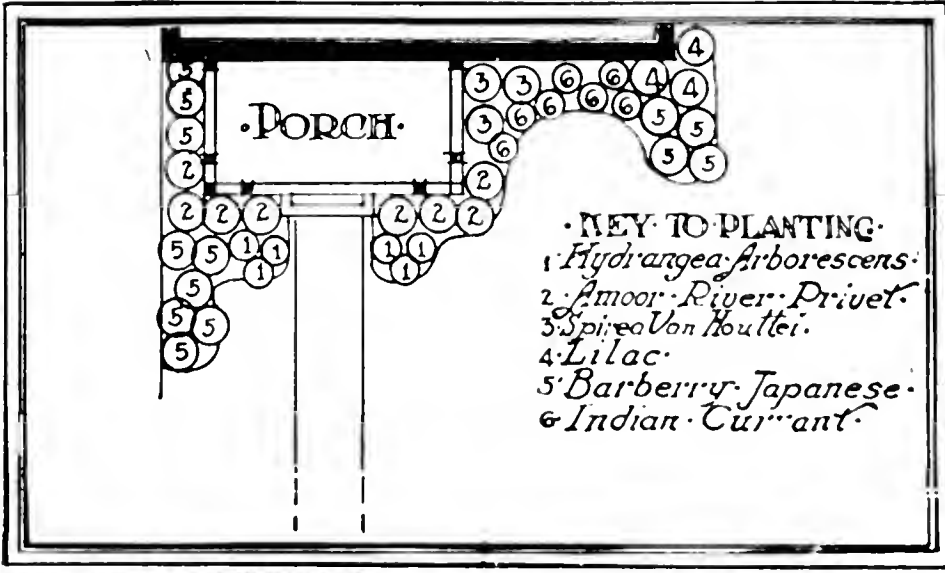
TWO SUBSTANTIAL COMFORTABLE HOMES

WE take great pleasure in presenting this plan for our customers to follow in beautifying their homes. The house and grounds together form a beautiful picture.



KEY TO PLANTING

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Forsythia Fortunei | 9 Coralberry |
| 2 Althea | 10 Spiraea A. W. |
| 3 Deutzia Gracilis | 11 Norway Maple |
| 4 Morrow's Honeysuckle | 12 Spiraea Callosa Alba |
| 5 Deutzia Crenata | 13 Red Barberry |
| 6 Syringa Lemoine | 14 Japan Quince |
| 7 Weigela Eva Rathke | 15 Cornus Siberica Alba |
| 8 Fragrant Honeysuckle | 16 Lilac French Hybrid |
| | 17 Flowering Almond |



- KEY TO PLANTING:
- 1 Hydrangea arborescens
 - 2 Amoor River Privet
 - 3 Spiraea Van Houttei
 - 4 Lilac
 - 5 Barberry Japanese
 - 6 Indian Currant

HERE is a very homey, attractive house, which would look cheerless without its shrubs but with them, and the trees in front, forms a charming picture. The veranda looks invitingly cool and cozy, the large window to the right gives a fine outlook on the shrubbery and lawn.

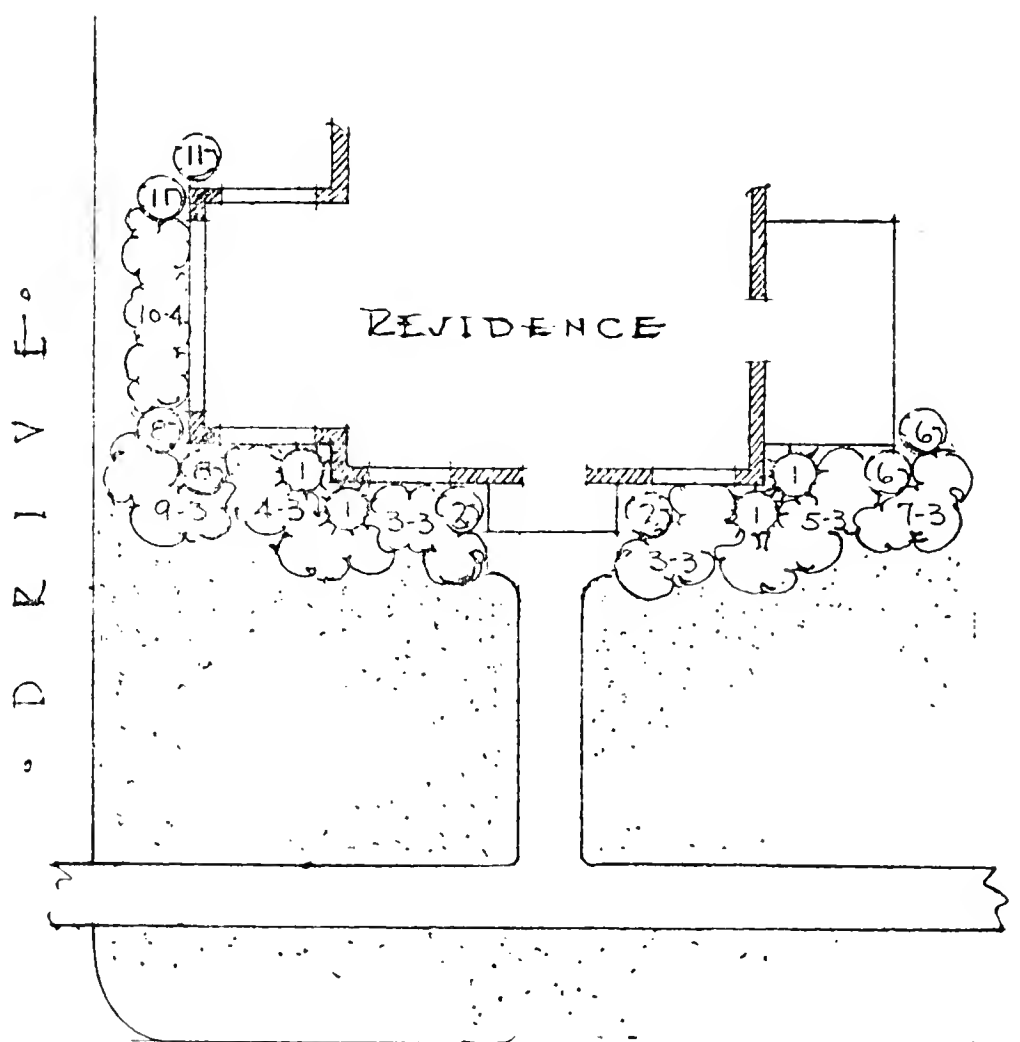


MAKE YOUR HOME GROUNDS A BEAUTY SPOT

OWNERS of Colonial Homes become very enthusiastic over landscaping their homes when they see this "Low Cost" list of Evergreens and Shrubs.

PLANTING LIST

Key	No.	Variety
1	4	<i>American Arbor Vitae</i>
2	2	<i>Deutzia Pride of Rochester</i>
3	6	<i>Barberry thunbergi</i>
4	3	<i>Syringa lemoine</i>
5	3	<i>Weigela amabilis</i>
6	2	<i>Forsythia spectabilis</i>
7	3	<i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>
8	2	<i>Syringa coronarius</i>
9	3	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>
10	4	<i>Snowberry</i>
11	2	<i>Japan Snowball</i>



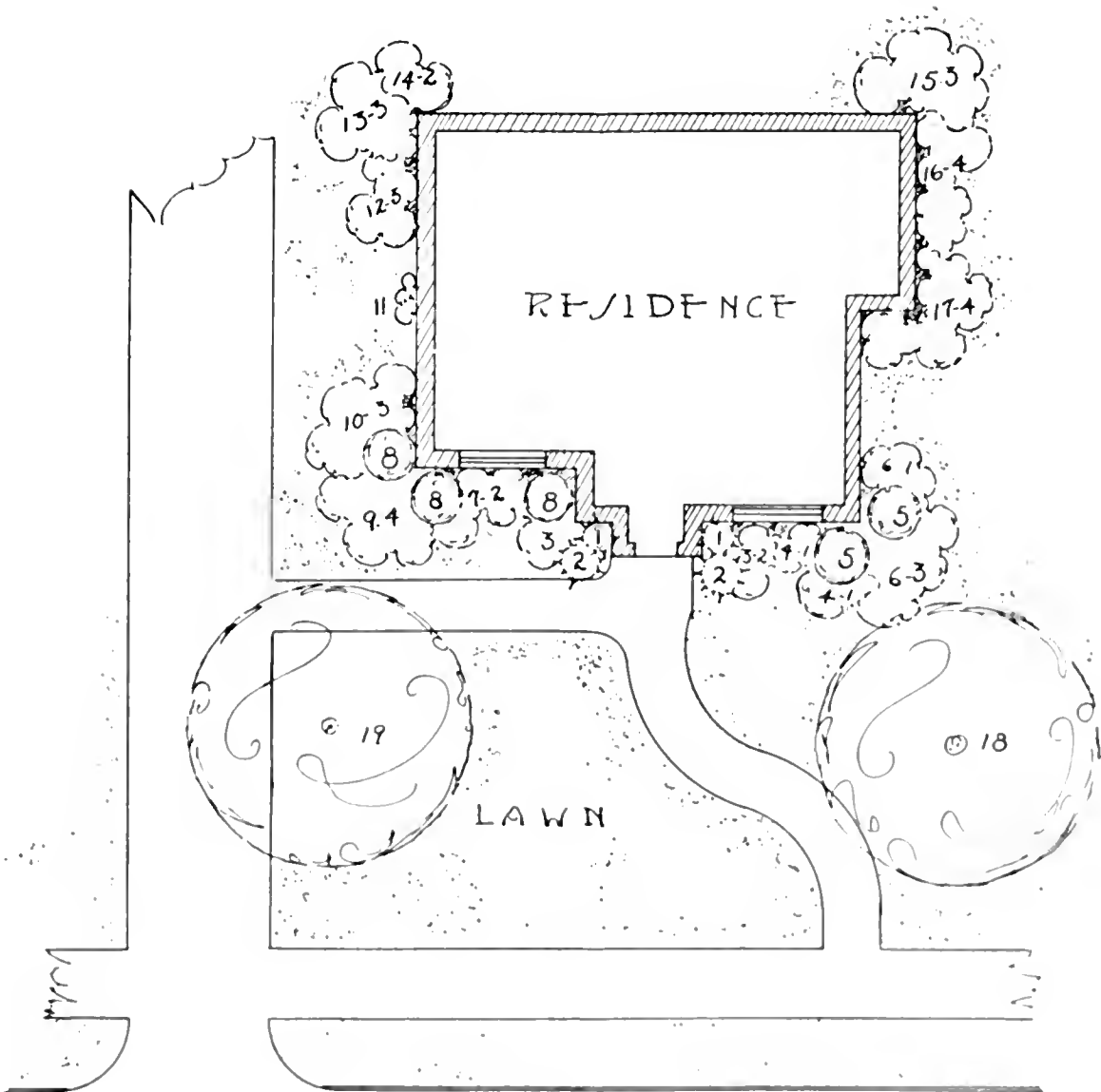


FOR permanent beauty, landscape your home with Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens.

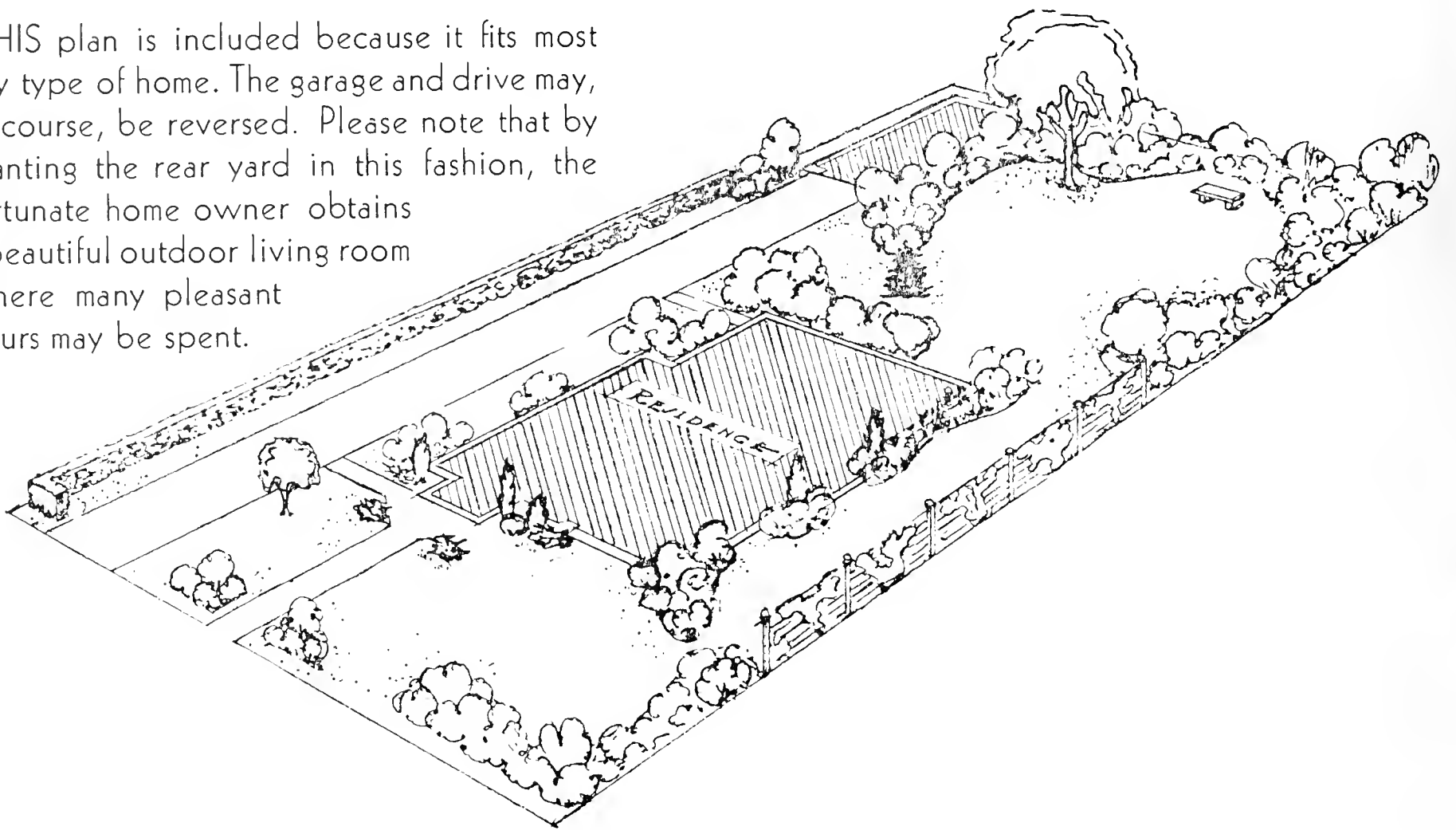
PLANTING LIST

Key	No.	Variety
1	2	Pyramidal Arbor Vitae
2	2	Globe Arbor Vitae
3	3	Red leaf Barberry
4	2	Spiraea aurea
5	2	Red Tat'n Honeysuckle
6	4	Regel's Privet
7	2	Weigela amabalis
8	3	Cornus sanguinea
9	4	Snowberry
10	3	White Kerria
11	1	Celastrus Bittersweet
12	3	Deutzia lemoine
13	3	Forsythia fortunei
14	2	Coralberry
15	3	Althea
16	4	Burning Bush
17	4	Weigela rosea
18	1	Norway Maple
19	1	American Elm

THIS popular style of home correctly planted. The modern trend in home making is to make the outside as beautiful as within. A selection of Blue Ribbon varieties does this easily and at small cost.

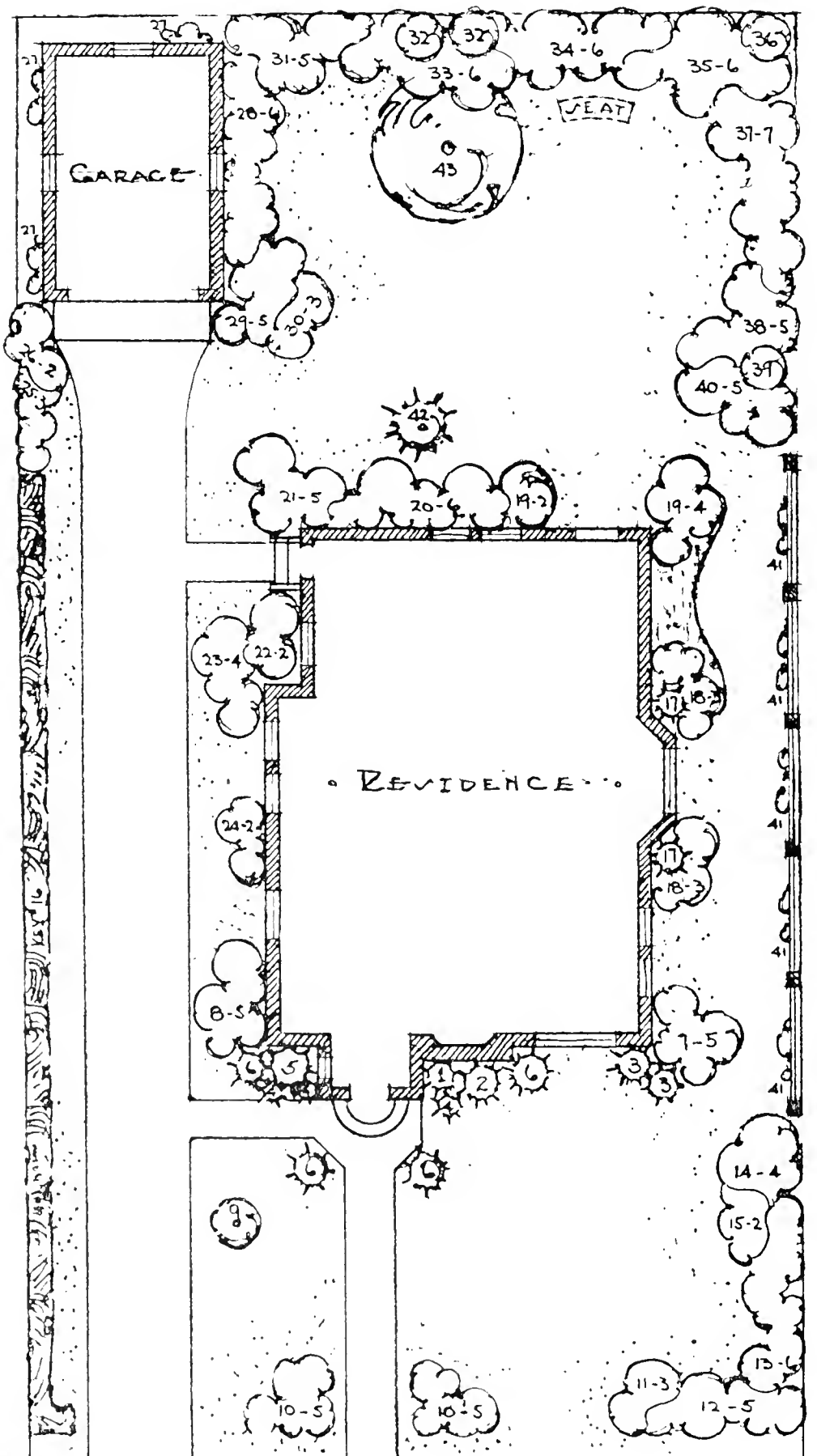


THIS plan is included because it fits most any type of home. The garage and drive may, of course, be reversed. Please note that by planting the rear yard in this fashion, the fortunate home owner obtains a beautiful outdoor living room where many pleasant hours may be spent.



PLANTING KEY LIST

Key	No.	Variety
1	1	Irish Juniper
2	1	Retinospora plumosa
3	2	Japanese Yew
4	3	Globe Arbor Vitae
5	1	Red Cedar
6	3	Pfitzer Juniper
7	5	Syringa lemoine
8	5	White Kerria
9	1	Bechtel's Flwg. Crab
10	10	Spiraea Anthony Waterer
11	3	Spiraea thunbergi
12	5	Deutzia lemoine
13	6	Weigela rosea
14	4	Golden Syringa
15	2	Red leaf Barberry
16	80	Amoor River Privet (hedge)
17	2	Pyramidal Arbor Vitae
18	6	Deutzia gracilis
19	6	Rugosa Roses
20	6	Syringa virginialis
21	5	Spiraea Van Houttei
22	2	Cornus sanguinea
23	4	Kerria japonica
24	2	Coralberry
25	3	Snowberry
26	2	Forsythia fortunei
27	3	Celastrus Bittersweet—vine
28	6	Syringa coronarius
29	5	Deutzia Pride of Rochester
30	3	Hydrangea arborescens
31	5	Morrow's Honeysuckle
32	2	Purple Lilac
33	6	Deutzia lemoine
34	6	Spiraea Van Houttei
35	6	Hydrangea P. G. (bush)
36	1	Snowball dentatum
37	7	Forsythia fortunei
38	5	Flowering Almond
39	1	Red Tatarian Honeysuckle
40	5	Spiraea prunifolia
41	5	Climbing Roses (in variety)
42	1	Blue Colorado Spruce
43	1	Schwedler's Maple



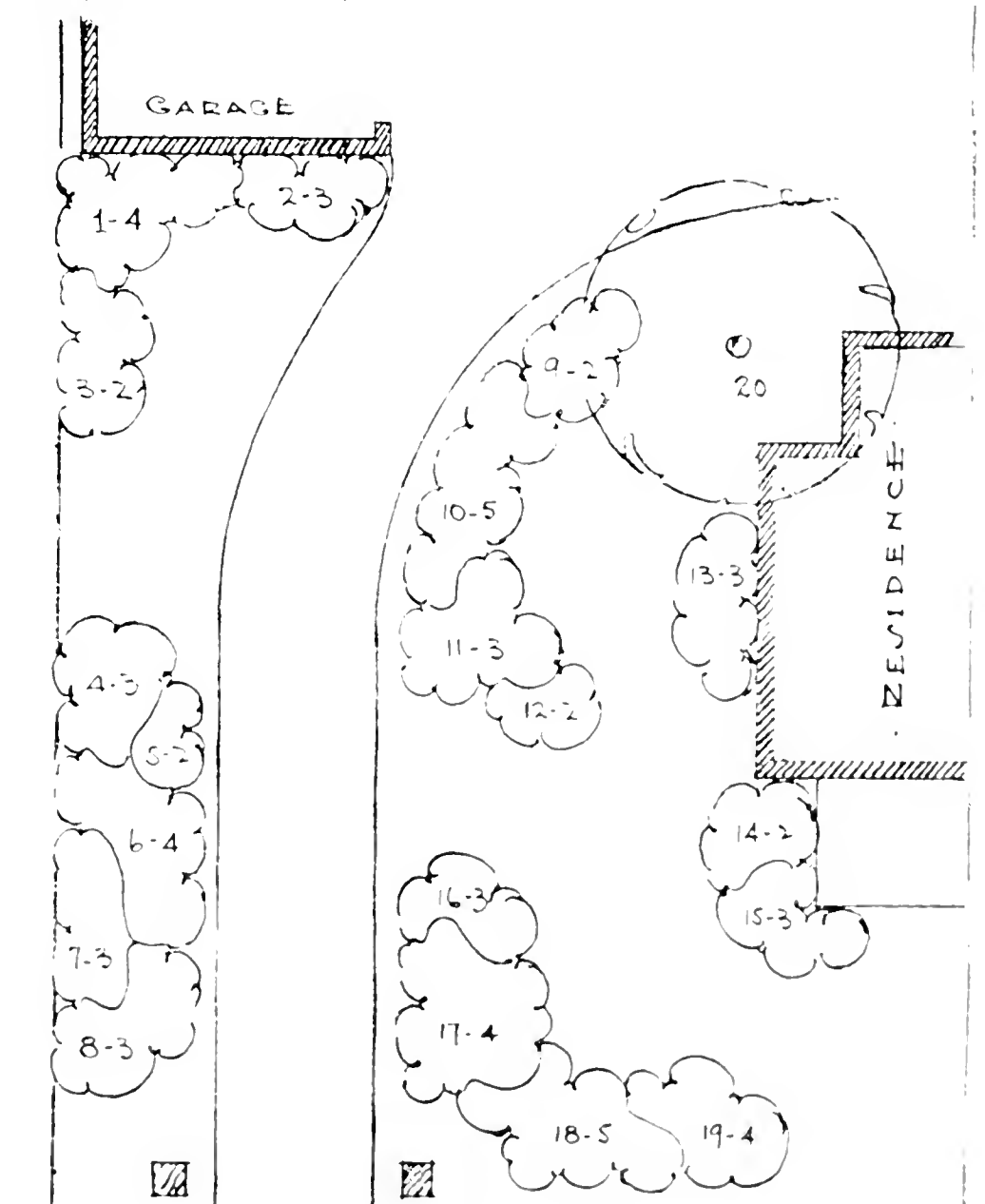


DRIVEWAYS SHOULD BE BEAUTIFIED

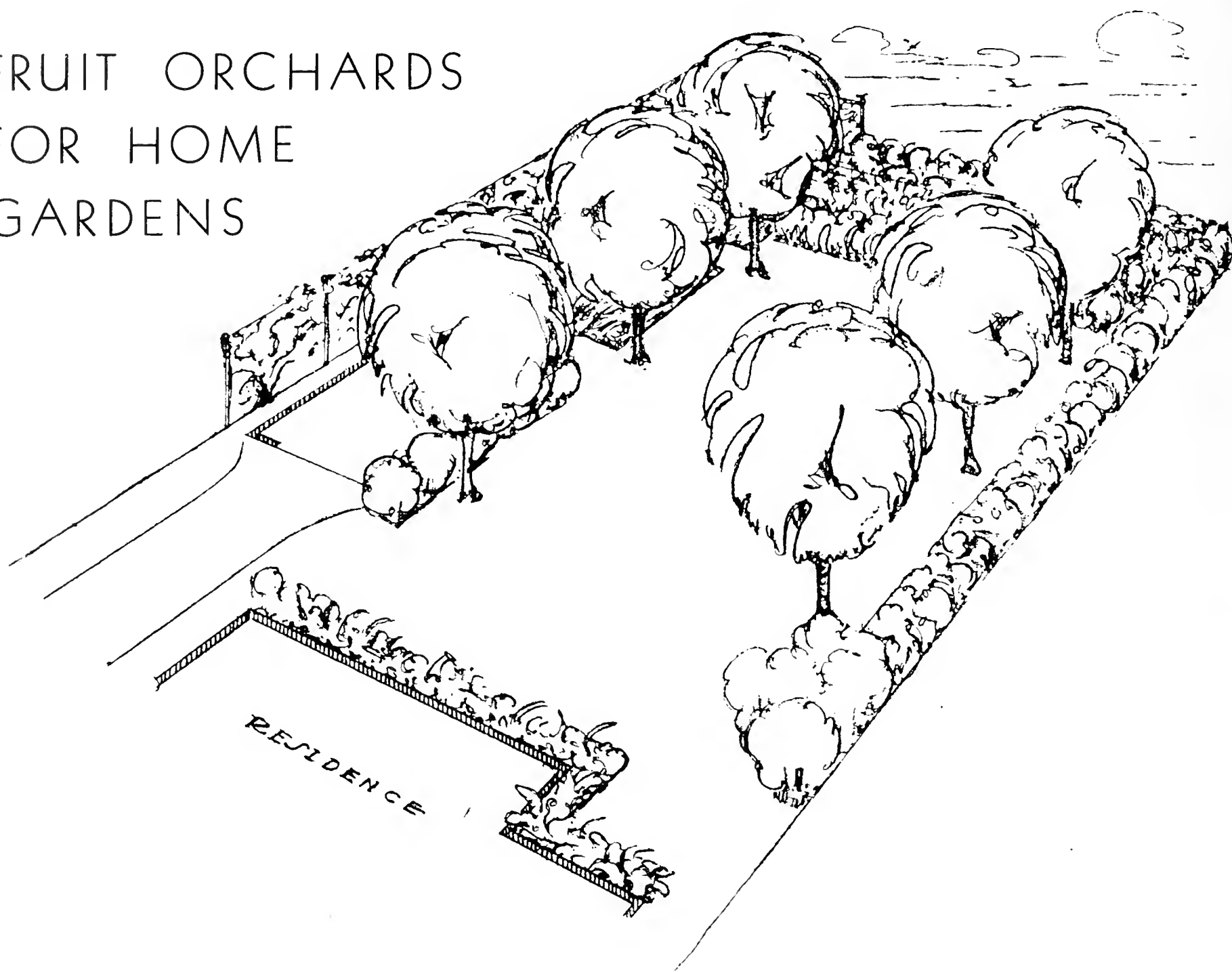
A PLANTING for the drive side of a home, consisting entirely of shrubs. Flowering shrubs are valuable because they mature rapidly, last a lifetime, and are hardy and very easy to grow.

PLANTING LIST

Key	No	Variety
1	4	<i>Deutzia Pride of Rochester</i>
2	3	<i>Snowberry</i>
3	2	<i>Burning Bush</i>
4	3	<i>Weigela rosea</i>
5	2	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
6	4	<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i>
7	3	<i>Althea-purple</i>
8	3	<i>Syringa lemoine</i>
9	2	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
10	5	<i>Morrow's Honeysuckle</i>
11	3	<i>Forsythia fortunei</i>
12	2	<i>Barberry thunbergi</i>
13	3	<i>White Kerria</i>
14	2	<i>Syringa coronarius</i>
15	3	<i>Spiraea thunbergi</i>
16	3	<i>Hydrangea aborescens</i>
17	4	<i>Pearl Bush (Exocorda)</i>
18	5	<i>Golden Elder</i>
19	4	<i>Coralberry</i>
20	1	<i>Horse Chestnut</i>



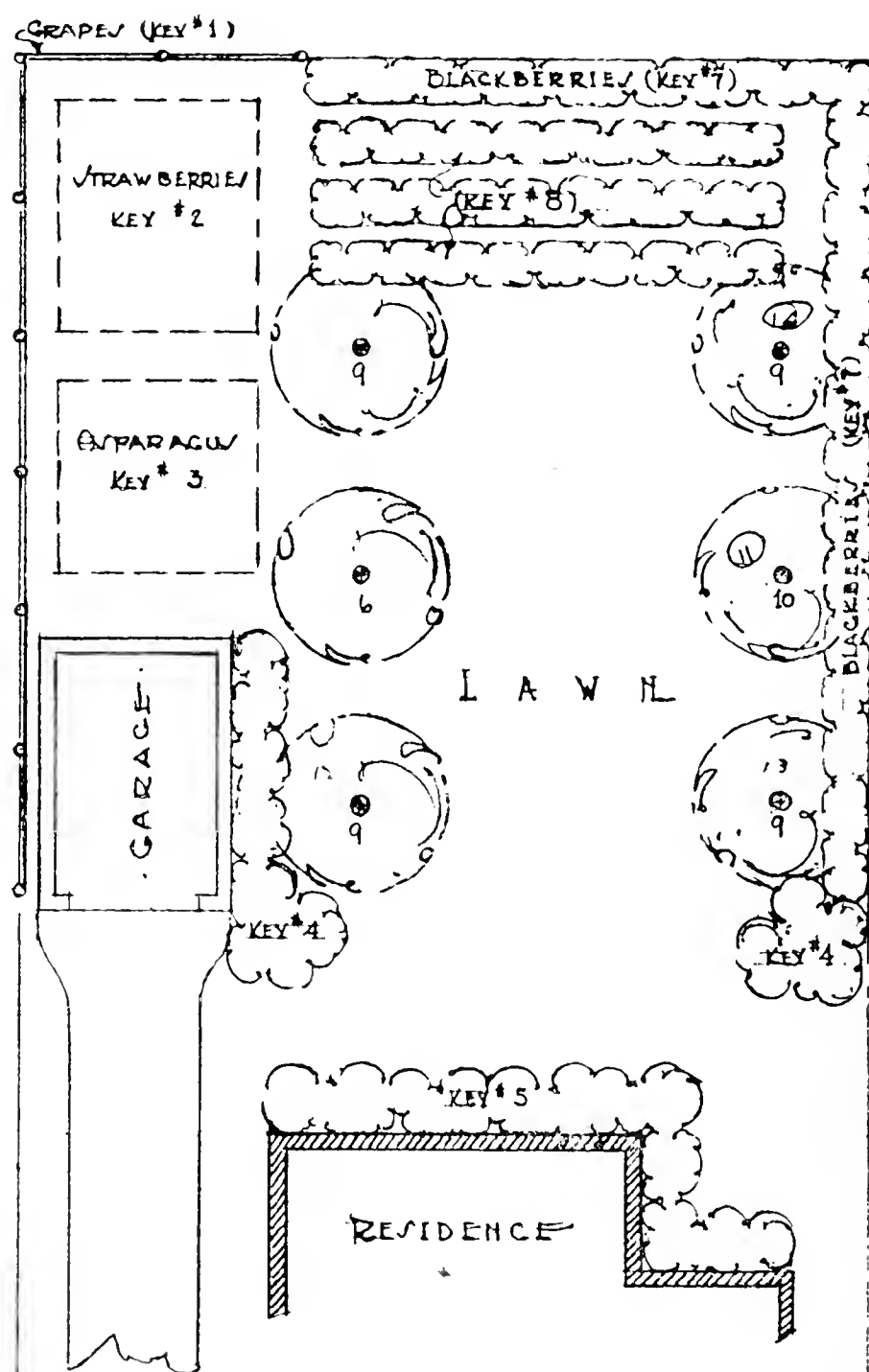
FRUIT ORCHARDS FOR HOME GARDENS



HERE is the easy solution to an everyday problem—the proper planting of the rear yard in a way that is both artistic and profitable. When it becomes established, this planting of fruits will repay its cost in one year, to say nothing of the added pleasure and convenience of obtaining fruit fresh-picked from one's own garden.

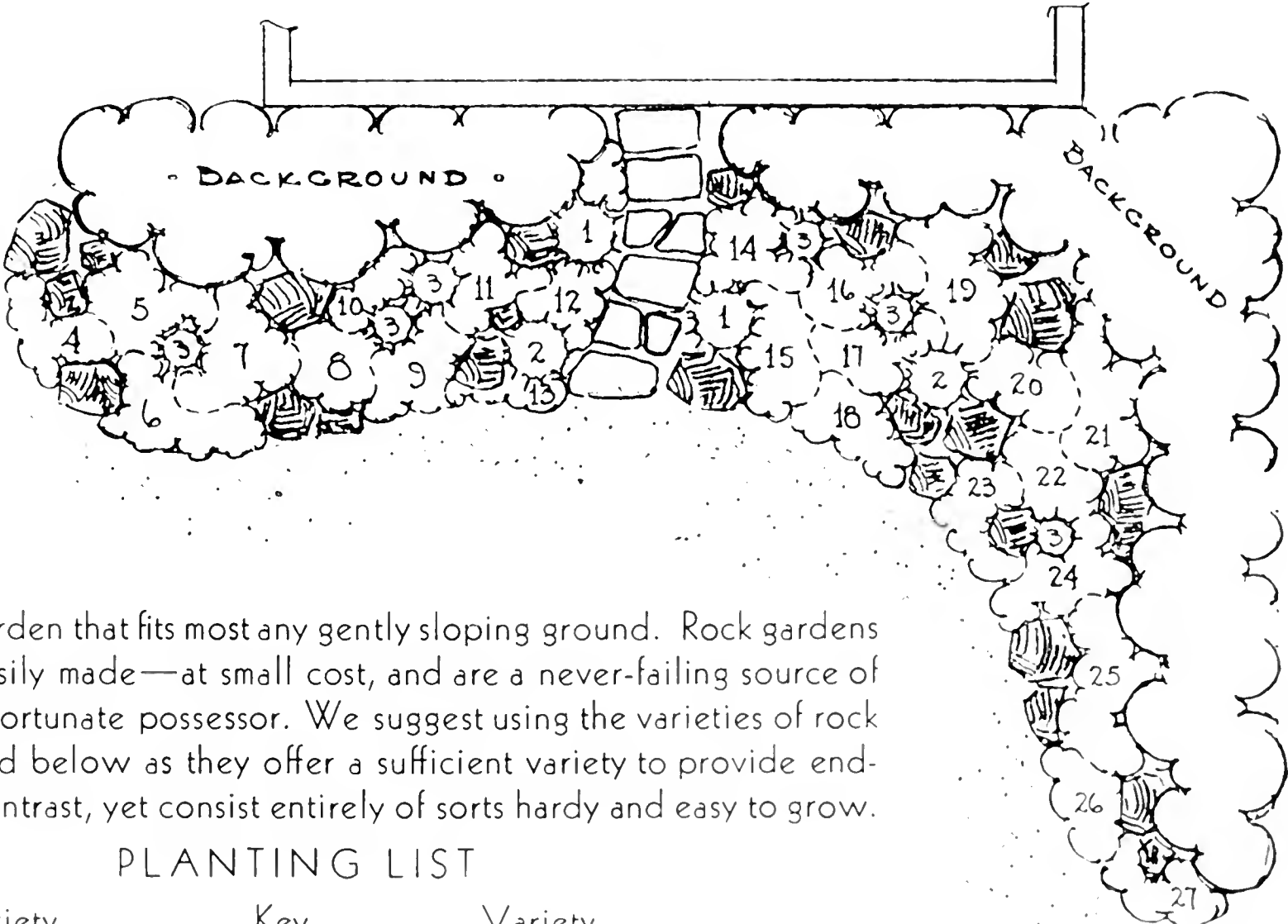
PLANTING LIST

Key	No.	Variety
1	8	Grapes
2	50	Strawberries
3	100	Asparagus
4	15	Everbearing Raspberries
5	30	Rhubarb
6	1	Sour Cherry
7	30	Blackberries
8	30	Raspberries (red, purple, blk.)
9	1	Apple
10	1	Sweet Cherry
11	1	Pear
12	1	Peach
13	1	Plum, prune or quince





ENJOY HAVING A BEAUTIFUL ROCK GARDEN



HERE is a rock garden that fits most any gently sloping ground. Rock gardens such as this are easily made—at small cost, and are a never-failing source of enjoyment to the fortunate possessor. We suggest using the varieties of rock garden plants listed below as they offer a sufficient variety to provide endless interest and contrast, yet consist entirely of sorts hardy and easy to grow.

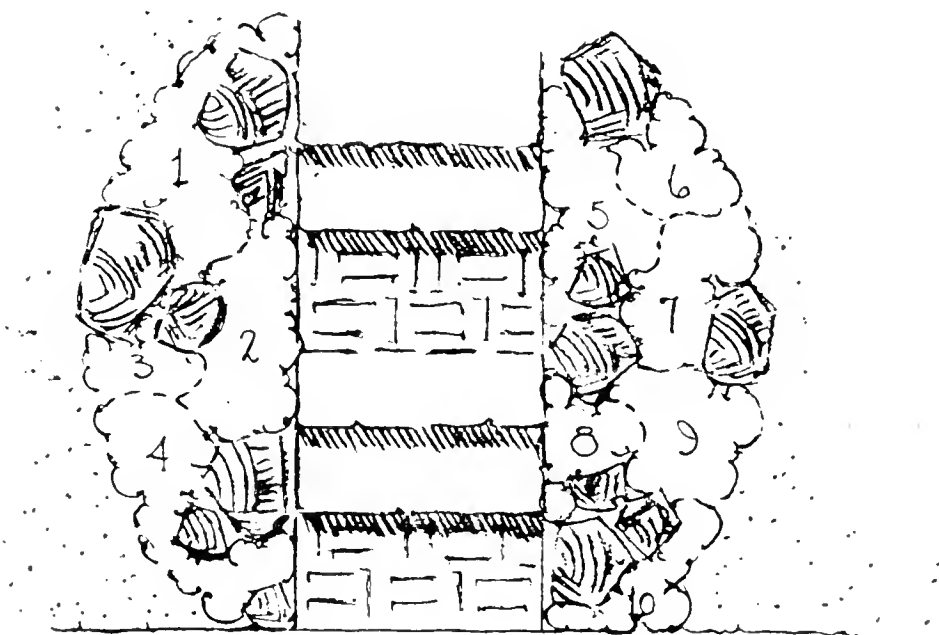
PLANTING LIST

Key	Variety	Key	Variety	Key	Variety
1	<i>Taxus cusp. nana</i>	11	<i>Sweet William</i>	21	<i>Coreopsis</i>
2	<i>Juniper sab. tamariscifolia</i>	12	<i>Sedum acre</i>	22	<i>Phlox subulatea</i>
3	<i>Biota aurea</i>	13	<i>Aubrietia eyrei</i>	23	<i>Vinca minor (Periwinkle)</i>
4	<i>Pachysandra</i>	14	<i>Gypsophila</i>	24	<i>Sedum spect. brilliant</i>
5	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>	15	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	25	<i>Campanula carp.</i>
6	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	16	<i>Lupines</i>	26	<i>Heuchera sang.</i>
7	<i>Dianthus (Garden Pink)</i>	17	<i>Cristata Iris</i>	27	<i>Sempervivum</i>
8	<i>Primrose</i>	18	<i>Nepeta mussina</i>		
9	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	19	<i>Spiraea astilbe</i>		
10	<i>Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)</i>	20	<i>Double Buttercup</i>		



A CHARMING FRONT WALK ROCK GARDEN

SOMETHING new in landscaping. A rock garden in miniature, utilizing a selection of rock garden plants to add a modern note, by bringing the rock garden out in front where it may be seen and admired by everyone.



PLANTING LIST

Key	Variety	Key	Variety
1	<i>Dianthus</i> (Garden Pink)	6	<i>Geum</i> (Mrs. Bradshaw)
2	<i>Double Buttercup</i>	7	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
3	<i>Primrose</i> (Dwarf English)	8	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
4	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	9	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
5	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>	10	<i>Phlox subulata</i>

HARDY FIELD-GROWN PERENNIALS

According to Webster, Perennial means unceasing; enduring, and an *Herbaceous Perennial* is a plant whose roots live on from year to year, but whose tops, not being of woody tissue, die down each fall. The tops grow up again from the living root each spring and make rapid growth to the natural height.

The plants in this class are all hardy, easy to grow, require little care and bloom freely. They improve from year to year, as the root system gets stronger. As each variety has a fixed time for blooming, it is possible, by careful selection, to have perennials that will furnish flowers for out-door decoration and for cutting all through the season, and of all colors.

No other class of plants gives us such a variety of beauty and fragrance at so low a cost and so little labor; no other class can be utilized in so many places, because there are suitable varieties for all sorts of situations—wet, dry, or shady.

We suggest below several different uses to which perennials may be put:

In Shrubbery—When shrubbery is young and small, use perennials freely to fill the spaces. When the shrubs cover them or crowd them, perennials may be moved to another place without loss, when they become dormant in the fall. They should be used, too, in front of the older shrubbery beds, wherever there is room. In these places single plants may be used to advantage. For instance, a brilliant pink or scarlet phlox is very effective

when showing against the green of a shrub, or peeping out between the shrubs.

In Beds—Oblong or circular beds of perennials of different sizes, colors and times of blooming, are very effective. They should never be planted in the center of the front yard, but along the sides, and in the corners. In the back yard it is sometimes permissible to have center beds, if the location calls for it.

As Hedges—The larger perennials are very effective as hedges, especially for summer homes where winter beauty is not considered. Where used as hedges the lines should be straight, of course, and it is better to use two varieties of plants at least, to get a longer blooming period. A row of Delphiniums, with a row of crimson Phlox in front of it, for instance, makes a beautiful hedge, or Blue Bird Flower with scarlet Phlox.

As Borders of Drives and Paths—Perennials are charming when used as borders of paths and driveways. Here, combinations may also be used, and it is not necessary to choose the high plants. Or a single variety may be used, if one is selected with a long blooming period. The Gaillardia, for instance, will bloom all summer, and it makes a beautiful path border, striking and showy.

For Cut Flowers—Where there is room it is well to have a corner where perennials may be grown for cutting for the vases in the house. A selection of freely blooming plants of various colors may be selected that will furnish blossoms all the season.

Use of Perennials in Rock Gardens

The new pleasure of rock gardening is being enjoyed by garden lovers everywhere. No other garden enjoys such wide popularity.

The use of rocks and certain types of dwarf-to-medium height plants offers a wide range of possibilities in color effect and variation. Moreover, the rock garden allows its builder full play of imagination and invariably stamps his character and taste.

A Natural Slope—Presents the ideal location for a rock garden. If there is no outcropping of stone, these may be supplied and with a little care and study, be made to appear entirely natural in their position. This type of garden affords full view of the plants. Difference in grades of adjoining property lines or along front entrance walks may be terraced to make very satisfactory rock gardens. The garage frequently stands on ground which is higher than the normal level of the property. This condition also presents a good possibility for the rock garden enthusiast.

Rockeries—This type of garden is an oval or round mound of earth and if care is exercised in the placing of rocks it can be made to look very natural. The top of this mound should not rise to a peak but should flatten out and permit the retention of moisture.

Wall Gardens—Present unlimited possibilities for the ingenuity of the builder. If the wall is being built with the idea of a garden in mind, soil pockets should be made during the construction. In old established walls, the rock garden plants may be accommodated in pockets prepared by the removal of an occasional stone and refilling with good soil.

Location—In selecting the location of the rock garden, the natural background and blending into surrounding landscape should be considered. A rock garden is most successful when the main feature "fits" into the background and the whole picture is naturally framed

with well chosen Ornamentals. Drainage must be considered carefully for although rock plants like moisture, they do not tolerate "wet feet."

Soil—Soil conditions for rock gardens are fulfilled by ordinary garden loam mixed with small stone chips and leaf mold or peat moss. The soil must not be heavy (clay) but should work into the pockets between stones easily.

Care—Certainly the rock garden requires no more and often less attention than other types of gardens but in order to lavishly throw out its color and splendor in the intensity of its original plan, some care and attention to its requirements will be well repaid.

Placing the Rocks—In placing rocks, it is well to observe that in nature, usually more than half the rocks which jot out of the surface are underground and that the veining runs in a general horizontal direction. After the rocks have been placed on solid and substantial footings, the soil thoroughly rammed into all crevices and adequate provision made for drainage, we are ready to plant.

Placing the Plants—It is well to use the taller plants as accent points and set the dwarf and creeping plants in between them. Aside from this general rule, the location of plants is a matter of personal taste and judgment.

We feel that the building of a rock garden should be encouraged wherever the grounds in question are arranged so that one is feasible. It need not be large. Even a small rock garden offers a new and tremendously interesting field for the garden enthusiast, for it offers plants which do not grow to good advantage under ordinary garden conditions. Unusual plants, many of them very small, will yield an interest to the point where the rock garden is very apt to become the principal attraction in the entire home planting.

Varieties of Perennials marked thus * are ideal for rock garden planting. See also Evergreen, Shrub and Bulb Sections for suitable rock garden varieties.

Achillea (The Pearl). Is one of the most beautiful and useful pure white flowers. Grows to a height of one and two feet. Blossoms from June or July till Fall. It is of a low rather spreading habit. The flowers are on erect, sturdy stalks and produced in large sprays or panicles; especially fine for cutting; popular for cemetery flowers. The plant was named for Achilles, the Greek hero, who is said to have discovered its medicinal properties. A fine border plant.

Adam's Needle. For description see **Yucca**.

***Alyssum Saxatile (Goldentuft).** A fine border or rockery plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May. Similar in shape to the well known Sweet Alyssum.

Anchusa Italica (Alkanet). The Anchusa is a new form of the old Italian Alkanet, and takes a supreme rank among the perennials. It forms a dense, rounded bush four feet tall, which in late May or June is covered with masses of rich, dark gentian or cobalt blue flowers an inch wide, which continue to bloom all

summer if not allowed to go to seed by cutting off the flowers as they fade. Has rough leaves and stems, branches freely, and is unusually tall for a perennial. Is easy of cultivation but prefers sunlight. Is strikingly handsome in perennial borders, where its height serves to accentuate the landscape; is especially effective when seen in large masses at a distance, because of its brilliancy. Honey bees are very fond of its flowers. A very fine perennial to plant for its cool, refreshing appearance when seen in perspective. Fine for cut flowers also, for the house, or for decoration for church and cemetery bouquets.

***Anemone Japonica or Windflower**—So called from Anemos—Wind, because it grows naturally in elevated places, exposed to the wind. We grow the Japanese because of the late blossoming qualities, which make it more useful. Grows two to three feet in height. The flower stems are tall and stately. Flowers are about two inches across—waxlike, very dainty and very superior for cutting, especially for church and cemetery decoration when other flowers are scarce. A good plant in any location, but has several special uses because it will thrive in the rock garden or in thin rocky soil, also in the half shady corner, and because it blossoms from late August to middle November, when other flowers are scarce. The flowers are large, open, double or semi-double, and a group of these superb blossoms waving gently to the wind is a sight that gladdens the eye in Autumn. We grow the three following varieties:

***Anemone Hupehensis.** Produces an abundance of beautiful pink flowers starting in August and continuing until frost. Dwarf variety growing 12 to 18 inches high. Grows vigorously in ordinary garden soil in sun or light shade. Excellent for rock gardens.

Anemone Queen Charlotte. Semi-double flowers of delicate rosy, daybreak pink.

Anemone Whirlwind. Semi-double pure white flowers.

Aquilegia or Columbine—Giant Flowering Hybrids. This greatly improved form of the Columbine produces flowers 3 to 4 inches across and with very long spurs, borne on graceful stems well above the foliage. The blooming season has been much lengthened and many beautiful colors and shades added. Highly recommended for rock gardens. It does well in sun or shade and is altogether a very valuable little plant. It grows two to three feet tall and has attractive foliage. Good for any location. Blooms May to July.

***Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).** Dwarf, early blooming plants, in their blooming period covered with dense masses of pure white flowers. Splendid for border, rockery or for covering steep banks. April and May.

Artemisia Silver King (Sage Brush). A shrubby, sagelike plant, ideal for border planting. Its striking fine cut, bright frosted silver leaves make it an ideal contrast plant. Grows 3 feet tall. Its long, gorgeous sprays are used extensively for setting off bouquets and floral pieces. Also is beautiful for Winter Bouquets.

Aster Cornflower (Stokes Aster) (Also called Stokesia). We favor the *Stokesia cyanea*, the light blue or lavender-blue variety. A grand, large-flowered hardy perennial, eighteen to twenty-four inches tall, covered with beautiful flowers, often four and five inches across, and blooming continually from July to Octo-



An attractive though small Rock Garden. *Sedum Spectabile* in the foreground, *Yucca*, *Creeping Phlox*, *Tiger Lilies* and *Climbing Roses* for a background.

Aster, Cornflower—Cont.

ber. It is of easy culture, if given an open sunny exposure. It is desirable as a single plant in the border and very effective when massed. Is one of the handsomest of the blue perennials, and fine for cutting.

Astilbe, Queen Alexandra. For description see *Spirea Astilbe*.

***Aubrietia Eyrei (Rock Cress).** Soft, lilac-blue flowers with light centers. A very desirable flower for rock gardens. Climbs and forms tufty masses on walls, or a beautiful flowered carpet as a ground covering.

***Baby's Breath or Gypsophila.** In height the plant grows two to three feet. It is delicately formed, with inconspicuous foliage. It blossoms from July to September. The blossoms are minute, whitish-pink. Blossoms form in delicate misty clouds. Desirable for filling bare places in the border. Of easy culture in open, rather dry spots. Is good for cutting because the flower stems are wiry and stiff. As cut flowers they give an artistic air of grace and harmony when used to garnish flowers of bright hue in the vases, for home or church decorations.

***Balloon Flower.** An exceptional, neat-branched plant with a continual succession of deep blue star-shaped flowers from June until October. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.

Belgian Asters. A wonderful new plant that brightens up the usually drab fall garden. They bloom profusely in August and September and greet the returning vacationist with color and cheer. Easy to grow. Splendid for cutting. Excellent for rock garden or perennial beds. The following varieties are offered—Skyland's Queen, light blue; Ronald, light purple; Daphne, bright pink; Victor, lavender blue; Nancy, light pink; Marjorie, rosy pink.

Blazing Star, Gay Feather or Liatris. Purple flowers on long spikes make this one of the most unusual as well as attractive perennials. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high and blossoms during July and August. If you once saw this plant in bloom you would surely have several in your garden. The foliage is thick and rather grasslike, with short blades off from the stem of the plant.

Bleeding Heart, Seal Flower (Dicentra Spectabilis).

One of the real old garden favorites beloved of our grandmothers; in every old garden, still unexcelled. The base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs. The color is a rose pink, looking like scarlet in the sunlight. It is a flower of romance and sentiment. Blooms very artistically, the heart-shaped blossoms hanging from graceful pendant branches. The blossoming time is from late April or May to July with occasional blooms later. The plant grows to two feet, has attractive foliage; makes a good border plant. Will grow in sun or shade, preferring the half-shady corner, but is perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere. It is a dainty plant, and the flower, one of the most desirable for cutting, is an individual of rare distinction when properly used. A few blossoms on long stems placed in tall, narrow vases, make one of the most attractive table decorations imaginable, and nothing is better for pulpit or altar decoration. Bleeding Heart is also a good forcing plant for the house. It is a real old lavender-and-lace aristocrat among plants.

Blue Bird Flower, Veronica or Speedwell. A plant of amazing brilliancy and beauty from mid-July till into September. The plant itself is two to three feet tall. The blossoms are deep blue in color and on long spikes at the end of upright stems. One of the handsomest of the blue flowering plants. The spikes are completely studded with its beautiful blue flowers for a foot or more along its stem. Desirable for its conspicuous beauty; its long blooming season; its value for cutting; it does well in rock gardens. It revels in the sun and also loves the shade. Will grow anywhere and is hardy and cheerful under all conditions.

***Blue Bonnet (Scabiosa).** Excellent for borders and for cut flowers. Grows well in sandy loam. Soft lavender flowers bloom in June and continue throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

***Buttercup (Ranunculus).** The brilliant double yellow flowers appearing in July and August are displayed against attractive green foliage. Vigorous growing in moist loamy soil, in partial shade or full sun.

***Campanula, Bellflower or Canterbury Bell.** The favorite Canterbury Bell or the Cup-and-Saucer Campanula. A most important hardy plant for the border or any place in the garden. Is of very easy culture, growing either in shade or sunshine, or in the rock garden. The plant is two or three feet tall, blossoms in June and July and longer if in partial shade. Has drooping, bell-shaped flowers along upright stems, in white and various colors. Leaves are dark; the plant is very vigorous. The taller ones should be staked. Useful in many situations.

***Campanula, Carpatica (Harebell).** Blue flowers cover this attractive perennial from June until October. The compact tufty plant does not exceed 8 inches in height. Very desirable for rock gardens.

Canterbury Bell, see Campanula.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy. Grows one and two feet tall. The flowers are in all shades of white, red, orange, yellow and pink. Blossoms from late August or September on into November and when the other flowers have succumbed to the frost may still be seen, the rich oriental colorings unharmed by the early frosts and snow storms. It is the crowning glory of the late season in the garden and for that reason of peculiar value. A vase of these late flowers with their pleasant, spicy, woody fragrance is associated in our minds with the pungent odor of fireplace fires on gloomy November evenings "when the lights are low." It is easy to grow, succeeding anywhere, and gives a



AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE (Giant Flowering Hybrid)



BLEEDING HEART
A perennial favorite

Chrysanthemum, Hardy—Cont.

color to beds and borders and to the open spaces in the shrubbery beds which entitles it to places of honor in every garden.

See price list for list of Large-flowering, also Pom-pom sorts.

***Columbine.** See **Aquilegia.**

***Coreopsis.** We offer a much improved form bearing enormous flowers on long stems. It is a wonderful little plant, growing to one and one-half to two feet, it has rich, green foliage, graceful form and is suitable for bed and border. It blooms in June and will continue till Fall if cut every day. The flowers are shiny yellow, daisy-like in form. It is one of the most generously blooming of all the plants; is hardy and easy to grow; excellent for cutting; thrives almost anywhere; does well in the rock garden and in sandy, barren soil, making it fine for seaside planting. It should be in every garden.

Daisy, Painted. See **Marguerite Daisy.**

Daisy, Shasta. Grows 12 to 15 inches tall. Blossoms from June to September. The flower has small yellow center and long snow-white petals. It will grow anywhere, but succeeds best in deep, somewhat moist soil. When thus planted, well cultivated and watered, it will produce large, showy blossoms, often three or four inches across and is excellent for cut flowers because of its beauty and profuse blossoming. It is a fine plant for beds and borders and for the cut flower section of the garden.

Delphinium or Larkspur. One of the most popular and best known of all the perennials. The plant itself grows to about eighteen inches. The foliage is deeply cut and of a fresh green. The flowers are on long, straight three to four feet stems, about which they

cluster thickly. The flowers are in the various shades of blue. The Delphinium is a tall and stately plant suitable for border planting, or planting among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives. There is no other blue perennial that possesses so much color and beauty. Large beds of them on a sloping hillside form a most alluring picture; groups of them about the water pool where their statuesque figures are reflected in the water, are charming. The Delphinium can be planted by itself, or flanked with scarlet or white blossoms. It is fine when seen alone against the sky line, but is at its best with green shrubs for a background, or with pure white flowers in front of or beside it. One of the most beautiful hedges imaginable is a row of stately Delphiniums, with a row of Day Lilies, pure white, or Shasta Daisies, in front of them. The Delphinium starts blooming in June and July. As the blossoms fade, cut the blossoming stem to the ground. Another will grow up quickly and blossom. Repeating this will prolong the blossoming season into November. The Delphinium does its best in rich soil, but will grow anywhere. It is fine for the shady corner, for the rock garden; and is a magnificent plant for seaside planting and cemetery plantings. One of the best for cut flowers, and should be in the cut flower section of every flower garden. The purity of its blossoms, its color and length of stem make it a beautiful flower for altar decorations.

Delphinium Vanderbilt. Range in color from very light blue to very dark blue, overlaid irregularly with tones of pink. Black spots on pistil and anthers at center of flower. Many blossoms show white secondary petals of white spots at bases of major petals.

Dianthus. See Garden Pinks, also **Sweet William.**

Dianthus Deltoides (Maiden Pink). Grows 8 to 10 inches tall. During June and July it is completely covered with striking crimson flowers. Besides producing beautiful flowers, it has unusual narrow leaves that attracts attention from early Spring until late Fall. Its lovely bright crimson flowers blend beautifully with other flowers, so much so, that it is needed in every perennial and rock garden to complete the garden picture, also, it makes an ideal edging plant.

Digitalis or Foxglove. The name is from digit—the finger, referring to the shape of the flower. It is a good, wholesome, old-fashioned plant that will always be popular. It is dignified and stately, clean of growth, hardy and of easy culture. The plant itself is ornamental. Grows a foot or more in height, with large deeply veined leaves. The blossoms are borne on long stiff flower-stems that grow up in strong vertical lines, from three to five feet tall. It blossoms in June or July, but the season may be prolonged into late August or September if the stalks are cut down when the blossoms fade. It does well in either sun or shade, is decorative in the beds or borders with other plants. Like the Hollyhock and Delphinium, it is tall, narrow, upright and may be massed with smaller foli-



age plants, may be used for contrastive emphasis, or as the background for lower perennials, or in front of shrubs. The blossoms are in white, pink-lavender, and rose, with intermediate shades, while the throats of the individual flowers are heavily splashed with vivid color.

Flame Flower or Tritoma Pflzeri. This is a plant of many scorching names, but is able to blaze its way through them all. It is variously called Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily. Its names are very vivid; the plant itself is even more so. It is of tropical aspect, with rush-like, grassy, drooping foliage, dense and beautiful. Smooth, thick flower stalks shoot up from the foliage in late July or August to a height of 3 feet or more, at the end of which is a fiery cone of orange-scarlet flowers up to 12 inches long, a hundred blossoms more or less to the cone. The plant and flower are beautiful in form, and at the same time are aggressively conspicuous. Its size, peculiar form and beauty and vivid coloring make this plant one of commanding beauty, an outstanding highlight in every situation it adorns. It is therefore very fine when used as a specimen here and there in the green shrubbery, where it will be as prominent as a lighthouse in a fog. It is excellent in the border to give emphasis and to separate other varieties of plants; may be used almost anywhere with good effect. Planted in large masses on a hill-side it looks like a fiery sunset. It is of the same orange-scarlet as the Oriental Poppy, and we strongly recommend planting them together. When the Poppies go to sleep in July the Flame Flower will take up the blazing color standard and carry on till October. The plant will grow anywhere, but should be taken up in the Fall and put in dry sand in a cool cellar. An advantage in this is that the roots may be placed where most needed each Spring. They may be thoroughly mulched and left in the ground if desired, which is sometimes the easier way when they are planted in large masses.

***Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).** One of the finest old-fashioned flowers. A blue flower and quite a profuse bloomer; dwarf and compact habit. Blossoms in the spring and continues most of the summer. Requires plenty of shade. Very suitable as a ground covering among evergreens in bulb beds.

Garden Carnations. Very useful and popular for flower and rock garden also border. Gives a riot of color in great abundance in June and July. Its spicy fragrance is very alluring. Lovely for cutting.

***Garden Pinks, Hardy (Dianthus Plumarius).** It has come into great favor because of its delicious perfume, and for old times' sake. The pink grows to a height of from six inches to one foot. It is very hardy, and exceedingly useful where plants of low growth are required. It is excellent as a border for flower beds of any sort, or for bordering garden paths. It blossoms in May and June and on through the summer if cut. The foliage is grasslike, gray in color, and very beautiful. Its flowers are almost an inch across in various colors, pink, purple, white, and variegated, with fringed petals and have a spicy, penetrating odor that lingers in the air at noon or evening, or fills a room with a most delicate, delightful perfume. It will grow almost anywhere, but prefers a sunny, dry location. It is a free bloomer, is fine for cutting; one of the best small plants for the rock garden.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Giant Hybrid, Improved Strain Gaillardia Aristata. One of the most conspicuous and decorative of all the perennials. Grows to 1½ to 2 feet in height. Blossoms in June in

wonderful profusion and continues to blossom till November, on ample, sturdy, self-supporting stems. Both the size and color of the blooms have been improved over the older sorts until this is now one of the most gorgeous flowers in the list. Flowers are daisy-like in form, two and three inches across in gorgeous colors. The center of the flower is a dark red-brown, or maroon, while the petals are orange, crimson, red, yellow or copper, shading into rings of color, making it a most conspicuously beautiful and showy plant. The plant has dense tufts of drooping leaves. Is hardy and may be grown anywhere, but seems to succeed best in a rather light soil. Especially fine for cut flowers because of its unusual colors and because its blossoms last a long time in water. When used in a border it may be placed near lighter yellow with very good effect. Beautiful for bordering paths. A very satisfactory plant.

Gay Feather. See **Blazing Star.**

***Geum.** Useful hardy perennials which succeed well in good, ordinary soils in a sunny position. Should have plenty of moisture in the summer to bloom to best advantage.

***Geum Mrs. Bradshaw.** Large, double flowers of fiery orange-red. Blooms nearly all summer.

***Geum Lady Stratheden.** A new introduction which is very similar in size and shape to Mrs. Bradshaw but the color is a rich golden yellow.

Golden Glow. The golden-yellow **Rudbeckia** or **Cone Flower.** Grows five to seven feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green. Flowers are fine golden-yellow, very double, resembling large hardy chrysanthemums. It is very hardy, will grow any-



DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE
Beautiful and stately

Golden Glow—Cont.

where, spreads rapidly; should be transplanted occasionally. Blossoms very profusely from July into September. When through, cut to ground and new shoots will spring up and blossom in October near the ground. Is excellent for a background for other perennials or low shrubs. Flowers are good for cutting. Is best in clumps here and there, and in large landscaping plans is very effective when massed in large plantations.

Gypsophila. See **Baby's Breath.**

Helianthus (Hardy Perennial Sunflower). Grows five to seven feet tall. Has light green rough foliage on stems branching from the graceful, erect main stalk. It blossoms in late August or September and continues through the Autumn. Has large, dahlia-like golden yellow blossoms, which are prized for cutting at a season when flowers grow scarce. This tall showy plant may be used to accentuate the borders, or as a background for lower plants, or in front of tall green shrubs. Is at its best when seen in masses in perspective. Very hardy and very desirable.



PHLOX—R. P. STRUTHERS
Colorful blooms excellent for cutting

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower). A most effective flower for growing in masses, where their deep golden yellow flowers make a brilliant background for the perennial border. Need fairly rich soil and should be divided every third year. Bloom in July and August. Grow 3 feet high.

Heliotrope. Not to be confused with the Heliotrope that grows from seed. It is a variety of Valerian, and is hardy; grows to about three feet in height and in June and July produces dainty rose-pink flowers in dense clusters. The foliage is delicate and graceful, light green in color. Both foliage and flowers have a decided heliotrope fragrance, delicate and haunting. The fragrance gives the plant its name and is its chief charm. An excellent border plant and the cut flowers give out a pleasant odor in the house.

***Heuchera (Coralbells) Special Hybrids.** Graceful low-growing perennials, bearing an abundance of crimson flowers on slender stems 12 to 18 inches high. Good cut flowers, and the plants are excellent for edging walks or flower beds or for the rockery. They like fairly rich, but not too heavy soil, well drained, and a sunny position. Should be divided every third year for best results. They bloom in June and July.

Hibiscus or Mallow. Is a very beautiful plant with attractive foliage growing 3 to 4 feet tall. Blossoms are large, several inches across, showy, waxlike. Very hardy everywhere from Canada south. Thrives in either dry or moist places but prefers a moist soil. It is one of the most profuse bloomers of any plant, blossoming from late June to October. It is a fine plant to have where continuous bloom is desired without much care. This makes it a good cemetery plant. Is excellent in shrubbery beds and borders; makes a good summer flowering hedge in front of flowering shrubs or taller perennials, like the Hollyhock. Particularly attractive along the banks of streams, or around the garden pool. In fact, is useful everywhere. In planting, the hole should be large enough so the large roots may be spread out. It is advisable to mulch with leaves or other material the first winter; after that, mulching is not necessary. We grow and sell the two most popular varieties as follows:

Hibiscus Mallow, Crimson-Eye. Immense flowers of pure white petals, with large center or "eye" of deep velvety crimson in the center.

Hibiscus Mallow, Giant Flowering. A variety that in size and brilliancy and freedom of bloom is unsurpassed. The colors of flowers are red, or pink, or white.

Hollyhock, Double. It grows 5 to 8 feet tall. It has large attractive leaves and the flowers are borne on tall, sturdy stalks in perfect rosettes. It blossoms from July on through the season with colossal spikes of color, producing a bold effect that can be secured from no other perennial. It prefers deep rich soil to be at its best, but will grow well anywhere except in ground where water stands. It is one of the indispensable favorites—a plant of strong, vigorous, upright growth, one of the most aristocratic, stately and artistic of all the perennials. Nothing is more effective than a large mass of these on a hillside. Once established, they will grow for years, spreading and re-seeding, even in the grass. Mingled in clumps among the shrubbery, planted along the fences, against the buildings, as a background for the perennial border, or to separate smaller plants in the border and to give emphasis, it is magnificent. It is one of the stateliest and most dignified plants for the formal garden; is appropriately placed at the entrance to the house; in fact, is charming almost anywhere but is happiest in a sunny situation. It makes a fine floral hedge alone or with other perennials, such as Phlox or Hibiscus, in front of it. We grow the double-flowered in colors of red, white, pink and yellow.

***Iberis (Hardy Candytuft).** Grows 6 to 12 inches in height. Has white flowers in May and June—in early locations, in April. It is a compact dwarf plant, with good foliage, which is usually evergreen. It is a fine plant for the front of the border, or for edging; one of the best for the rock garden; is very hardy and will grow in any good soil.

Iris

(Listed in the order in which they bloom)

Pumila Hybrid. Blooms in April and into May. In some places, in late March. Grows to a height of from 6 to 12 inches. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. Flower envelopes green and slender. The blossom is the true Iris flower, large and showy, rising usually about eight inches from the ground. Flowers somewhat fragrant. Will do well in dry places and rock gardens. Is fine for forcing in pots for house culture. There are three colors, Cyanea, blue or purple; Excelsa, lemon-yellow; Bride, white. These blend well with other flowers, and are excellent for edging borders of any planting. They sometimes have scattered blossoms in November.

German. This Iris is indispensable because it will grow in any location. The rhizomes are stout and spread rapidly. The leaves are a dull green, passing into gray-blue, and are one to nearly two feet long. The plant grows 1½ to 2 feet tall, the blossom stalks growing 1 to 2 feet higher. Flowers delightfully fragrant, lasting well into June; good for cutting. The basic colors are white, yellow, light and dark purples, with many variations of shadings and colors.

We offer the following named varieties: Ambassador, rich purple blend; Blue Boy, soft blue; Cardinal, brilliant red tones; Crusader, royal purple; Gold Imperial, golden-yellow; Honorabilis, orange and purple; Lord of June, blue bi-color; Seminole, velvety crimson.

Siberian. Begins to bloom in June, as the German is finishing, and lasts into July. This Iris will grow under any conditions, but prefers a moist soil. The Siberian Iris is a very distinctive and beautiful type. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet tall, dense and tufted; the leaves long and narrow, almost grasslike. The blossom stems are tall and erect, growing 1 to 2 feet above the plant. The flowers, rather small—not over two inches across—are proudly held on the ends of the stalks, and are dainty and beautiful, in various shades of blue with white markings. A free blooming Iris, one of the best for cutting. Because of the long, erect, bright green stems, the attractive blossoms and the grassy leaves, this Iris is exceptionally good for table vases when tall specimens are desired, and is also fine for church decorations. The Siberian is very effective in perennial borders.

Japanese. In July, before the Siberians are through, comes the Japanese, the crowning glory of the Iris family, and not only the loveliest of the Irises, but one of the finest of all the perennial plants. It has a long blooming period, lasting well into August. If grown in partial shade it will bloom for two months. Coming as the last of the summer Irises, it extends the period of Iris blooms and closes the season gloriously. The plant is of close tufted form, growing to three feet in height; the leaves are 1 to 1½ feet long, and narrow. The flower stem overtops the foliage, sometimes rising to five feet. The most aristocratic in appearance of them all, the magnificent, flat-topped flowers at the end of the stalk, growing several inches across, sometimes a foot in diameter. It prefers moist soil. It is also good for the shady corner, but it will thrive anywhere. The colors are crimson, dark purple, creamy-yellow and white, with most exquisite markings and variations.

Lantern Plant, Chinese (Physalis or Lantern Ground Cherry). The improved form which we sell is perennial, and while the fruits are edible are prized chiefly for their winter beauty. The plant is hardy, growing to about 2 feet high, bushy in form, with large heart-shaped leaves. It has small white flowers in July, followed by fruits which grow out from the erect stem, and are enclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As Autumn approaches the husks turn to a glowing red. When fully ripe, along in October, the flowering stems may be cut and put in dry vases in the house where the husks retain their vivid color all winter; or they may be left on the plants, where they also retain their color into the winter, making them fine for outdoor winter color. The plant is also excellent for the rock garden. It is called Lantern Plant, because of the lantern-like fruits; Ground Cherry, because the fruits inside the husks look like cherries; Winter Cherry, because they remain on the plant all Winter.

Larkspur. See **Delphinium**.

Liatris. See **Blazing Star**.

***Lupines.** Beautiful and stately perennials with massive spikes of blue, white and pink flowers in June. They should be given a warm sheltered location in a well drained, medium or light soil, and watered well in dry weather. The flower spikes are 3 to 4 feet high.



LUPINES
A superb garden beauty

Lychnis. Sometimes called Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin, or Lamp Flower. It is a prized favorite, one of the brightest highlights of the summer garden. The plant is around 2 to 3 feet tall. It blossoms in June, the flowers of brilliant scarlet borne on stout erect stems rising above the foliage, and lasting through July and into August. It is fine in borders, very effective in large clumps; successful in the rock garden, and the shady corner, as well as in barren sandy soil. A very attractive and useful plant.

Mallow, Giant Flowering. See **Hibiscus**.

Marguerite Daisy, Painted Daisy, or Pyrethrum. Very showy flowers of many shades of pink, rose and white. Blossoms freely throughout the summer especially in May and June. Grows in neat compact tufts that make very attractive border decorations. Grows well in almost any soil.

***Michaelmas Daisy.** A lovely flowering daisy of a delightful royal purple hue with yellow center. The flowers cover the plant in autumn and continue blossoming until snowfall. Excellent for Rock Gardens.

Monarda (Beebalm or Oswego Tea). The variety we grow is the scarlet variety, now officially named Blazing Beebalm. Is a narrow, upright plant, growing 2 to 4 feet tall. The leaves are heavily veined, aromatic and very attractive. The blossoms are brilliant scarlet on erect stems, stately and striking. The plant blooms freely from June to September. Preferring a moist situation, it succeeds anywhere in the garden in any soil. Blooming all summer, and adorning any situation, it is a valuable plant. Doing well in part shade, it is especially effective when planted against green hedges and shrubs, or between shrubs where its brilliant showy color and erect form light up the somber shades like a red lantern in the night.

Monkshood. See **Spark's Aconitum**.

***Nepeta Mussini (Ground Ivy).** A low plant with pretty round foliage and light blue flowers in May and June. Creeps rapidly thus making it effective for use as ground covering and rock gardens.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver Orientale). It grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and blossoms in June and July. The foliage is robust and decorative during the early season. The flowers are very large, several inches across, and of a brilliant orange-scarlet with large black blotches at the base of the petals, and a great mass of bluish-black stamens in the heart of the cup-shaped flowers, dazzling as a flame. No other blossom is so bizarre in effect, lighting up the garden in such tropical, barbaric splendor. It is very effective in masses; and single specimens planted in the open spaces in front of shrubbery are very strikingly showy against the green. It is one of the most decorative for cut flowers, but should be cut in early morning or late evening as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed. They will then last a long time in water. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems about 3 feet tall. The plant is very hardy when once established, and the roots will apparently live forever.



SPIREA ASTILBE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA

***Pachysandra (Japanese Spurge).** Trailing plants 6 to 8 inches high forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage with light blue flowers. A ground cover which grows well in all shady situations under shrubs or evergreen plantings. Especially recommended for ground cover between evergreens.

***Pampas Grass (Cartaderia Argentea).** One of the most beautiful fancy grasses, a member of the palm family. The plant grows to a height of about four feet; foliage green, long and narrow. From it rise tall, slender, silvery waving plumes of creamy white blossoms in late summer, sometimes to a height of 6 to 8 feet. The grass has a tropical aspect, and is very distinctive. It is decorative in single clumps, or among tall shrubbery, and is good for emphasis in large borders. In roomy grounds is very effective in large beds, and like the Eulalia, makes a very unusual, striking hedge or boundary line between properties, making a showy picture from lawn or street.

***Periwinkle (Trailing Myrtle or Vinca Minor).** An excellent ground cover for places too shady for grass to grow, or in shady borders among lilies, ferns, etc. The foliage is evergreen and in summer numerous small blue flowers appear, blossoming for a long time.

Phlox

No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the colors and sizes have been developed very materially. For brilliant, bold color effects from midsummer on the Phloxes are almost indispensable. They augment and prolong the color in the garden as no other plant does. That is why we recommend them so often in combination with earlier flowering plants. They may be planted in large masses for broad effects. We recommend them highly in Iris gardens to separate the varieties, and with Peonies in floral hedges and borders—either alternated with them, or behind. They are useful among the beds of all earlier blooming plants, since they will endure the crowding of these plants in the early part of the season and later send up their tall spikes of bloom, continuing the color effect after the Spring flowers have gone.

Antonin Mercier. A new lilac-blue. Huge flowers are borne on strong 30-inch stems. Antonin Mercier was especially selected for this group for its hardiness and unusual color. Does well in shade. It is considered one of the best lilac-blue Phlox. No garden is complete without this variety.

B. Compte. A rich dark amaranth-red; a color of its own and one you want.

Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red. Grows 3 ft. high. The immense flower heads are carried on straight, strong stems. An excellent new variety—a sturdy grower—and one of the best reds ever introduced. Long blooming season.

Bridesmaid. White flowers with large crimson eye or center. Tall and very fine.

Comillo. A clear brilliant scarlet-red. An improved new red—the brightest of them all. Resistant to rain and heat. Non-fading. Its unusual color and hardiness has special appeal to all Phlox lovers.

Commander. Crimson. Brilliant deep crimson-red flower with slightly darker eye. Grows 24 to 30 inches high.

Daily Sketch. New light salmon-pink with very faint carmine eye. Its extra large trusses and individual flowers that do not fade, make Daily Sketch a universal favorite among all flower lovers.

Jules Sandeau. An abundant producer of very large flower heads of a beautiful watermelon pink.

Lord Raleigh. Royal purple. Dark mauve with decidedly purplish tint. Flowers freely.

Miss Lingard. One of the best for many reasons; produces immense blossoms of snowy white in June, and again bursts forth with a season of bloom in September. It has beautiful foliage and habits of growth. This variety should be in every garden.

Mrs. Chas. Dorr. A beautiful shade of lavender; flowers in large conical heads.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose; very large flower with lighter center. The plant is tall, and the flowering season medium to late. Flowers borne on branching spikes. One of the best for all purposes.

R. P. Struthers. Rose-carmine or cherry-red with claret eye or center; very bright in appearance; tall; one of the best.

Sunset. A beautiful deep pink; one of the very best. Very decorative in the shrubbery; superb in masses.

Von Hochberg. A tall growing variety with rich dark crimson heads of bloom.

Zeppelin. Pure white flowers with vermilion-red eye. A striking new, non-fading Phlox, considered best of the so-called calico type. Very free blooming.

Pinks. See **Garden Pinks.**

Poppy. See **Oriental Poppy.**

At the right is shown Japanese Iris, the aristocrat of the Iris family. Called the "Hardy Garden Orchid."

***Phlox Subulata (Creeping Phlox or Moss Pink).** A very dwarf, creeping variety, which in April and May is covered with a sheet of bloom which lasts a long time. Should be planted in the hottest, driest spot in the border or rockery, in rather poor soil, where they will spread and bloom abundantly. Will not stand shade. One of the best rock garden plants. Foliage evergreen.

***Phlox Alba.** (Same as above except blossoms are white).

Plumbago Larpentae. Its dwarf, spreading habit makes it desirable for Rock garden and border planting. The flowers are a deep pea-cock blue, borne in small clusters just above the foliage. Foliage is leathery, small, heart-shaped and bronzy-green color. Height 6 to 8 inches.

***Primrose.** Low growing plants whose flowers open in June and come in shades of purple, red and yellow. They do not like too much sunlight but will do well in a partly shaded, moist spot in the border or rock garden.

Physostegia Virginica. A handsome plant for the flower and rock garden and border. The long spikes of delicate pink flowers are gorgeous in July and August. Height 20 inches. Excellent for cut flowers. Easy to grow.

Pyrethrum. See **Marguerite Daisy.**

Rock Cress. See **Aubrietia Eyrei.**

Rudbeckia. See **Golden Glow.**

Salvia or Meadowsage. Bears attractive blue flowers on long showy spikes during July and August. A very showy border plant. Downy leaves.

***Sedum Sieboldi (Stonecrop).** Pink. A very showy perennial blooming in August and September. The broad bluish gray foliage margined with pink and rose-pink flowers make it very desirable for home planting.

Sedum Spectabilis. We offer what we consider the best of the Stonecrops. This plant is attractive both for its foliage and bunches of bright pink flowers. An ideal border plant in front of shrubs or other plants and also a favorite for the rock garden. Does well anywhere.

Sedum Spurium. Rose-crimson. A hardy, vigorously growing dwarf plant that grows well in sandy or dry places. The beautiful crimson flowers are attractive in July and August. Excellent for rock gardens and a fine covering for sandy banks.

Sempervivum (House Leek). Mixed. A most attractive, hardy plant for rock gardens and rocky walls. Rosette-like thick leaves are fleshy and pointed. Small clumps spread and fill in pockets and crevices between the rocks. Also called Hen and Chickens.

Spark's Aconitum (Monkshood.) The unusual helmet shaped deep blue flowers form a very striking

effect in clumps. Flowers in July and August. The blossom covered spikes grow 4 to 5 feet high.

***Spirea Astilbe, Queen Alexandra.** The plant is around two feet tall with foliage that remains beautiful all the season. The plant blossoms in June, the blossoms lasting until July and sometimes into August. The flowers are borne in huge pink and white feathery panicles, rising to a height of three or four feet. The plant prefers a moist, shady situation, but will grow in any good garden soil, and is very hardy. It is very showy as a border plant, or planted with low shrubbery, or in beds with other perennials, or in base plantings. It is fine for cutting and in tall vases is fine for large dinner table or for Altar decorations and for planting in cemeteries.

***Spurge, Japanese.** See **Pachysandra.**

Stokesia. See **Aster, Cornflower.**

Sweet Pea. See **Vines.**

***Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus).** One of the most popular old garden favorites. It grows to 12 to 18 inches in height. Blossoms in May, June and July and intermittently thereafter, its flowers being in large, flat clusters in all the shades of pink, white and red—cheerful, fragrant and showy. It is good as a border plant and in beds with other perennials. Its best effect is in large masses of mixed colors, when it forms a regular carpet of beautiful flowers. It is excellent for cut flowers because of the lasting quality of the blossoms. The stems are short and its flowers are best displayed in flat receptacles, making them very beautiful for low table decorations.

Tritoma. See **Flame Flower.**

Veronica. See **Bluebird Flower.**

Yucca Filamentosa. Sometimes called **Adam's Needle.** It is a relative of the Chapparal Yucca, and other members of the family that grow in the Southwest, also to the Mexican Date Yucca, the Spanish Bayonet, and others. The relationship is interesting because it gives our Yucca a tropical background and aspect; and it is indeed in appearance a true desert plant. Its foliage is evergreen, making it a good plant for winter aspect. The plant itself is low and broad, with leaves broad, thick, pointed and swordlike, growing to a length of 1 to 2 feet and drooping over to the ground. It blossoms in June and July on sturdy stalks that shoot up above the foliage to a height of anywhere from 3 to 6 feet. The blossoms are dainty, bell-shaped flowers, of an exquisite waxy cream-white, borne in clusters on small branches growing out from the main stalk. The plant is very effective with shrubbery and perennials, or in masses, or as single specimens. It is fine by itself at the side of the lawn, in masses on dry banks or hillsides, and is one of the best plants for dry positions and the rockery. It should be in the full sunlight where it feels most at home.

Yucca Variegata (Spanish Sword). (Same as above except for its green and white foliage.)



BULBS AND TUBERS

A **bulb** is really one large bud, sending *up* its shoots or sprouts from one opening in the bulb and should be planted with the one opening pointing *upwards*. The small roots grow down from the bottom of the bulb. A **tuber** is a short, fleshy, under-ground stem or shoot, on which are several small buds or "eyes," each of which will send up a shoot or branch as the potato does. The tuber may be planted either perpendicular or horizontal with its most promising looking "eyes" *up*.

We have made a selection of bulbs and tubers that

will furnish bloom practically the year around. They may be used in beds and borders, rock gardens, or forced in the house for winter beauty. Without exception they are all good for cut flowers.

We may say with emphasis, no planting is complete without bulbs, and no matter how many shrubs and plants you may have in your yard, there is still room for literally hundreds of bulbs. They take up no room, you might say. They supplement the shrubs and perennials. They enhance the beauty of any planting.

Canna

For spring planting only.

It is one of the most showy of all the bedding plants. There may be groups of it in the shrubbery, or the border, but it is in masses that it is at its best. In large beds it is unsurpassed; in small grounds the bold, flamboyant beauty of its large, tropical leaves and great heads of brilliant flowers add color and brightness. It may be used very effectively as a border for walks. Whether thus used or in beds it should be bordered with some dense perennial, like Phlox, growing to a height of one to two feet. Its leaves are broad, almost fanlike—very tropical in appearance, green to copper and bronze in color. The blossoms are large clusters in very showy shades of white, yellow, crimson, pink, purple, orange, red, etc. The blossoms come in early summer—depending on when the roots are planted—and keep coming until fall, as the roots may be planted as soon as danger of frost is past, or as late as June, but the earlier the better. The beauty is in the foliage as well as the flowers, therefore it becomes effective soon after planting as the plant is an exuberant grower. To get the best results the ground should be spaded. It will grow almost anywhere, but prefers good, rich soil and open sunlight. Plant 18 inches apart. Do not plant too deep—just under the surface. Give Cannas very little water the first few weeks, then as leaves develop increase the amount, and when fully grown water freely. In the Fall, cut off the tops and take the tubers up, dry thoroughly and place in cool, moist, frost-proof cellar. The large tubers may be divided for the next year's planting, if eyes are left on each division.

King Humbert. Has huge orange-scarlet flowers with red markings. The foliage is dark bronze throughout the season, standing all kinds of weather. Leaves are large, thick and leathery; considered by some to have

the best foliage of all the Cannas. It is a strong, robust grower, 4 to 5 feet high. Is very free flowering, one of the most popular.

The President. Rich scarlet blossoms, frequently 7 inches across when open, produced on sturdy stalks, well above the luxuriant green foliage. A very superior variety, in quantity and quality of blossoms, and its power to resist bad weather. A bed of this variety grows on the White House lawn. Height about 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert. Flowers are large, bright yellow, lightly flecked with red; foliage light green, forming a pleasant contrast to the flowers. A free blooming orchid-flowered variety. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Dahlias

For spring planting only.

One of the most popular, beautiful and useful plants. A native of Central America, it early attracted favorable attention and has been in cultivation since the eighteenth century. For more than a hundred years there has been steady improvement made by the propagators and during the past several years the improvement has been very marked. The plant itself has been made compact and ornamental; its size has been reduced to garden proportions and its flowers improved in form and color. There are now nine or more classes of Dahlias, but for all practical purposes, this may be reduced to five, which we sell.

The four main varieties of Dahlias are the Decorative, the Peony-flowered, Show, and the Cactus.

The Show Dahlias are those that have a round or spherical head of quilled petals. The petals look as though they were rolled into quills, as people used to roll small papers for lighting purposes.

Decorative Dahlias are very different. The petals are broad, flat (not quilled), and nearly straight, arranged somewhat irregularly. The flower heads are not spherical like the Show Dahlia, but are inclined to be flat, or massive.

Cactus Dahlias have large, loosely-formed, chrysanthemum-like flowers. The long, narrow petals are rolled, or twisted, into quills—some tightly rolled; others more loosely.

Peony-flowered Dahlias are so called from their resemblance to Peonies. Some are artistically irregular with long stems.

Dahlias are from 2 to 4 feet in height, or more. The Dahlia is very adaptable. May be planted in beds, borders, base plantings, in clumps in the open places in the shrubbery; may be used with striking effect as a flowering hedge for summer beauty—the effect heightened if a row of lower-growth perennials is planted in front of it. The remarkable colors and forms in the newer kinds make it a queen among plants. Recognized as such it grows steadily in favor from year to year. It is classed as a bedding plant because, being a tuber, it must be taken up in the fall and stored.

It is satisfied with almost any type of soil, but it blossoms most profusely when planted in a warm, loose soil, not too rich. It does well in partial shade, but does not like too much moisture. However, it is not neces-



CANNAS USED AS A BORDER



CACTUS DAHLIA

sary to take any of these precautions, as it will do well anywhere.

Dahlias are in bloom from July till frost, and are among the very best flowers for cutting.

Attraction (Cactus). Could more appropriately, perhaps, be called a cactus-peony type. An immense flower of a beautiful lilac-mauve color, with broad petals coming abruptly to a point.

Countess of Lansdale (Cactus). Rich, salmon-tinted apricot color. Easy to grow, one of the most profuse bloomers.

Golden Eagle (Cactus). Very attractive, of fawn color shaded with amber. Long and very narrow petals.

J. H. Jackson (Cactus). The color is a deep velvety-black maroon, very gorgeous and rich. One of the largest and best cactus Dahlias.

Kriemhilde (Cactus). An exquisite combination of ivory-white and pink. Fine variety for cutting; keeps well; flowers abundant and large, often five inches or more in diameter.

Madam Caroline Schuman (Cactus). A delightful new creation. Produces giant blossoms of chrome-yellow, reverse of petals peach color. A most amazing flower for its unusually large size and exquisite beauty. Grows vigorously to about 4 feet in height.

Spencer (Cactus). An exceptionally fine variety for all purposes, large size, fine form and above all, a free bloomer on long erect stems. Color silvery-lilac shading to a bright orchid pink.

Dr. Tevis (Decorative). A beautiful salmon-rose suffused with old gold, shading to a golden apricot. Blooms average 9 to 11 inches across.

Golden West (Decorative). Very large, rich yellow flowers tinged with orange; ends of petals split. Has long stems making it very desirable for cutting.

Jack Rose (Decorative). The best crimson for garden or cutting. Has the same brilliant crimson that made the "Jack" Rose popular and suggested the name.

Jersey Beauty (Decorative). This is undoubtedly the finest pink Dahlia in existence. Excellent either as a garden flower, a cut flower or for exhibition purposes. Tall vigorous grower.

Mrs. Warner (Decorative). Large flowers of soft orchid-pink or mauve pink. A hardy grower and abundant bloomer on strong extra long stems. One of the

most desirable Dahlias for the garden or for exhibition.

Sylvia (Decorative). Deep pink, shading to light pink, almost white, at the center.

City of Portland (Peony-flowered). The largest and most beautiful Peony-flowered Dahlia of clear canary yellow.

Dr. Rusby (Peony-flowered). Immense yellow flowers, shading to primrose at the tips of the petals; borne well above the foliage. Free bloomer.

Oregon Beauty (Peony-flowered). An intense oriental red, suffused with garnet, a golden sheen over all. Blossoms are large and profuse, stems long and stiff; very brilliant.

William Reid Butler (Peony-flowered). Very large, fluffy, white flowers; stems extremely long. When in full bloom the flowers almost completely hide the foliage. One of the greatest bloomers in its class.

Maude Adams (Show). White, with a suffusion of lavender at center. An early and very free blooming sort; large shapely flowers on large stems; very lasting, very dainty and fine for cutting.

Miss Helen (Show). Large fiery red blossom of the ball type with quilled petals. Always full at the center.

Gladiolus

There is no flower for spring and summer planting that has so lately increased in popularity as Gladiolus. Flowers are grown in spikes in basic colors of white, red, pink, yellow and blue, as well as various blends and shades of colors that make them so beautifully effective in massed plantings. During the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in the development of these beautiful colors. Those which we show are truly magnificent in their size and beauty.



GLADIOLUS, RUFFLED ARISOCRAT HYBRIDS

Gladiolus—Cont.

The Gladiolus is one of the most decorative plants in the garden and as a cut flower is most suitable for any arrangement. By cutting the spikes when the lowest flower is in bloom, the others will open in succession and remain fresh for a week or ten days. Will grow in any good garden soil without any fuss or bother except to plant, cultivate and water it, the ease of culture being one of its good points.

Many very noted culturists have brought out marvelous Gladioli, exquisitely beautiful shades and colors and in no mixtures are they finer than in those we sell, which are:

Crawford's Mixed.**Ruffled Aristocrat Hybrids.**

Also **Special Named Varieties.**

Lilies

"Consider the lilies" is a Bible injunction which we should heed. There are no other flowers that so naturally inspire thoughts of purity and goodness—of heaven itself. They are austere and statuesque, having an air of aloofness; and because of this quality they have places to fill which no other flowers fill so well. But they are also cosmopolitan, and may be used anywhere with splendid effect. They are decorative wherever used; are especially fine in groups among the shrubbery, in the perennial border and in the bulb garden; but are at their best when planted with flowers of contrastive colors. What could furnish a better foil for a tall, stately white Lily than a brilliant crimson Phlox? Or in a floral hedge or border what could be handsomer than a fine white Lily and heavenly blue Larkspurs alternated in the planting? And in a bed of Lilies what could be more desired than the Hyacinths as an advance color guard,



AURATUM LILY
One of the easiest to grow

to furnish the same beautiful shades in the early part of the season? What more appropriate plants for the cemetery plot than white Lilies and Phlox, and Delphiniums and Hyacinths and Tulips, blooming the whole season in profusion in brilliant colors? Could a more beautiful canopy be placed above our beloved dead?

For cutting, the Lily is unsurpassed. No flower equals it for the cemetery and the altar vase, while in the house the presence of beautiful Lilies, with their sweet fragrance, is a perpetual joy. From our list a selection may be made that is suitable for every planting. The Lily is hardy; and while somewhat tropical and exotic in appearance, it really is an all-weather plant, fitted for all sorts of places. Some of them bloom in June-July, some in August-September, giving a long season of bloom and adding a dominant note to the landscape with their transcendent beauty.

Auratum, Gold Banded Lily. Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful lilies grown in gardens. The flower stems are strong and sturdy and grow 3 to 5 feet tall, topped with a magnificent cluster of large blooms. Each flower, from 6 to 8 inches across, is composed of six petals of delicate ivory white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots while through the center of each petal runs a rich golden band. Blooms July to September, very fragrant. The blooms want full sunlight but they do better if the roots are shaded.

Candlestick. A very showy Lily of easy culture bearing large, handsome rich orange shaded red flowers in June. Very effective when grouped in shrubbery and flower borders. Also good pot plant.

Carolinianum. A showy Lily with slender stems, bearing reflexed, orange-red flowers, spotted maroon. Blossoms in July and August. Grows two to three feet high.

Day Lily or Plantain Lily. Has large spikes of fragrant tubular flowers, 4 to 6 inches long, in large heads, borne a foot or more above the foliage, and having an orange-like fragrance. It is a very showy and useful plant. The leaves are shaped like the small plantain leaves, but are large, broad, glossy, light green, and very attractive. The plant itself grows to a height of 12 to 18 inches, and the leaves drooping gracefully down to the ground give the plant a rounded, compact, mushroom-like shape, 2 feet or more in diameter. It is very effective planted solid along driveways and walks. It is fine for base plantings, and as it likes shade and moisture is especially good for a shady corner. The plants alone are beautiful, giving a tropical aspect to the planting, but when the showy white blossoms come in August and September it is a magnificent thing. Planted in borders with perennials of other colors it is superb. Makes a beautiful floral hedge in front of a row of Delphiniums or back of a row of crimson or pink or salmon Phlox, which furnish blooms before, during, and after the Day Lily blooming period. But whether in bloom or not the foliage of a Day Lily makes a fine show with the other plants. The combination is a fine one for cemetery planting. The Day Lily is highly prized for cutting, for every occasion and place, especially for cemetery and altar vases. It is one of our most useful late summer flowers and exceedingly popular. Easy to grow.

Lemon Lily. Deep yellow. Blooming in June and July, one of the most popular and beautiful of our garden lilies. The plant has long grasslike leaves, which droop and spread. Thrives in almost any garden soil, but is most luxuriant in moist and partially shady places. Is excellent in the shady corner of the house, in shrubbery and perennial borders, in masses along streamsides or pools. Excellent for cutting, as the blossoms last a long time, the buds opening in the vase.

Lily of the Valley. Plant and flower grow to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Flowers are pure white, bell shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. Flowers deliciously fragrant. Beautiful glossy-green, upstanding foliage, partially enfolding the blossom stems. Like the Bleeding Heart is associated with old-fashioned gardens, and the two are beautiful together. The Lily-of-the-Valley is retiring and modest, but very dainty and useful. We sell them in good-sized clumps of pips. These jointed stems spread underground and new sprouts grow from their joints. It is a fine plant for moist, shady spots, where few things will grow.

Madonna Lily, (Lillium Candidum). Sometimes called Annunciation Lily. The best and most widely known pure white lily. The stems are stiff, erect, blossoms a glistening white, and very fragrant, profusely borne in June and July. It is one of the most decorative and outstanding white flowers in the garden, and should be used generally, both for its decorative beauty among shrubs and perennials, and for its cutting value. No flower is more esteemed for altar decorations, and in the house. Its height is from 3 to 5 feet. Unlike most of the Lilies, which prefer half-shade, the Madonna should be grown if possible in full sunlight.

Martagon. The most unusual Lily of all. Bears clusters of rich purple, wax-like flowers. Can be successfully planted either in Fall or Spring.

Regal Lily or Myriophyllum. One of the most beautiful Lilies. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite—not too heavy, resembling the alluring fragrance of the Jasmine. It blooms early in July and continues to blossom into August, bridging the season between the Lilies that begin to bloom in early June, and the August Lilies.



REGAL LILY
Large, delicately flowered, very fragrant



TIGER LILY, SINGLE
Should be in every planting

NEWARK
NURSERY STOCK
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming. One of the most charming of all the Lily family—ornamental in the shrubbery, perennial or bulb garden, delightful for cutting for all purposes.

Rubrum (Speciosum Rubrum). White. Conspicuously marked with ruby red spots. Blossoms in August and September. One of the most popular, and a delight in any garden. A true Lily type, tall, straight, narrow—blooming on short stems from the tall main stem. They may be bunched close together—6 inches apart—or further if desired, and the location demands. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

Scarlet American. A lovely, graceful growing Lily about 18 inches high with bright scarlet flowers and recurved petals. One of the prettiest Lilies in cultivation. Blooms in June.

Tuberosa. For spring planting. An old favorite, grown in all the old gardens. Grows to a height of around 2 feet. Blossoms are double, a pure waxy white, borne on a central blossom stem in thick clusters—each blossom a little gem. It blossoms in August, making it one of the best late flowering bulbs. The fragrance is very sweet, but heavy. Plant it in May, about 4 inches deep, and 6 inches to a foot apart.

PEONIES

Paeonia or Peony. The Peony is the rival of the rose—and is by some considered the queen of all the flowers. It has a fragrance as pronounced and as exquisite as the rose; it has the most strikingly showy form and colors, and the foliage is fresh, green and vigorous during the entire season. Blossoms are among the most showy decorative flowers we have and no garden is considered complete without a collection.

While the Peony responds to good, moist soil, and cultivation, it is hardy in all soils, easily grown, may be grown in sun or shade, almost anywhere, except with its roots in water.

The Peony may be used effectively in almost any situation. It is a fine specimen plant; is unexcelled in borders; for cover in front of or among shrubs; for massing in beds, or in broad landscape effects in open fields; in the perennial garden; for base planting around houses or public buildings; is one of the best for cemetery planting; in long rows bordering walks or drives, especially when a row of scarlet or white Phlox is planted side of it for the late summer and fall color; or when Delphinium or Iris is alternated with it; makes one of the best floral hedges, when a row of scarlet Phlox, Monarda or some other scarlet or crimson plant is planted behind it to keep up the color till fall.

For cut flowers the Peony is unsurpassed. It is by all odds the most popular cut flower for Memorial Day; is unexcelled for church and cemetery decorations, for social functions and weddings. For interior decorations they are most exquisitely beautiful when cut with the bud about half opened, and placed in a dark place to open. When put in vases, cut off the bottom of the stalk to freely admit the water to the stem; repeat this every few days and they will last for many days.

Albert Crousse (Late). Very large, flat, compact blossoms of rose-white, flecked crimson. Very fragrant.

Asa Gray. Beautiful silvery shade of pink thickly powdered with minute rosy dots. A mid-season Peony of lovely fragrance.

Dr. Van Der Tak. An exquisite shell pink that deepens in color instead of fading as it unfolds. Borne on stiff stems, and being a most fragrant variety, it is ideal for bouquets.

Enchantress. Large globular, compact, delightfully fragrant. Creamy white, petals and center delicately splashed with crimson. A gorgeous bouquet peony. Very late.

Felix Krause. Very brilliant red. Large, globular, bomb shape flowers that are very fragrant. Exceedingly free-blooming. Strong grower. Blooms mid-season.

Festiva Maxima (Early). Pure white with crimson markings. Not only considered one of the best white, but one of the very best of all Peonies; very dependable; stiff, long stems; very fragrant; the most popular variety for cutting.

Karl Rosenfield. A large, striking, mid-season variety, curling petals colored scarlet, maroon and deep crimson. Semi-rose type. Vigorous grower, tall, and free-flowering. As an early red it has no equal.

Longfellow. (Early mid-season). A distinctive bright fadeless crimson always found among the winners. Noted for general dependability both for cutting and garden decoration. Excellent foliage. Strong stiff stems.

Lorralne. A new introduction with us—a true creamy yellow center with outer petals of pure white. Very striking and a heavy bloomer.



SARAH BERNHARDT—Truly Magnificent

Louis Van Houtte (Late). Dark crimson, almost purple. Vigorous grower; fine foliage; medium height; and fine red for late blooming.

Loveliness. Produces very large, hydrangea-pink blooms in great abundance. Has a pleasing, delicate fragrance you will enjoy. One of the latest to bloom.

Monsieur Jules Elie. Wonderful glossy, lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower being overlaid with a sheen of silver. The flowers measure over 9 inches across and have the appearance of a giant chrysanthemum.

Officinalis Rubra Flora Plena (Early). The old favorite. A rich, deep crimson blossom; blooming early for Decoration Day. It has been called the Decoration Day Peony.

Perfection. An exquisite pink that really lives up to its name. Very hardy, fragrant, free blooming, ideal for cutting.

Philomele (Midseason). Center violet rose, with amber yellow anemone collar. A violet-rose center gradually develops, the petals of which are edged dark crimson, inside of the amber yellow. Fragrance pleasant. Strong, upright, of medium height. Blooms freely. A very distinctive and attractive variety.

Sarah Bernhardt. Apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrance agreeable.

Solfatare. A large compact flower of crown type. Sulphur-white with milk-white guard petals.

Triumphans. A deep, dark, non-fading rich red that is taking the country by storm. Exceptionally fragrant, makes early bouquets.

IMPORTED HOLLAND BULBS

Crocus. (For Fall Planting only). One of the first things to blossom in the spring is the plucky little Crocus. Its cheerful, colorful flowers, white and various shades of blue and yellow, appear in March and early April, as the snow disappears. It requires no attention beyond planting in the fall and will cheer the eye by its audacious beauty when nearly all else in the garden is dormant. Crocuses are so beautiful we cannot understand why more are not planted. The small bulb takes up no room. The blossoms and leaves do not interfere with other plants. The Crocus may be planted under and among the shrubs and perennials, in borders, in the rock garden, anywhere in fact. When planted in the grass its blossoms will be gone before the mowing season and the tops may be mowed with the grass.

There is no need to take them out after blossoming.

Hyacinth. (For Fall Planting). We recommend it very strongly for house culture and for bedding. Its pure colors, beautiful form, and exquisite perfume make it one of the most invaluable little plants. The plant has stiff, upright, narrow green leaves, growing up from the bulb; the bell-shaped blossoms are in large, showy, thick clusters, on short sturdy stems. Each floret in the cluster is a complete little flower. The plant and blossoms grow to a height of from eight to twelve inches. Blossoms in April and May. The tops disappear soon after the blossoms go. The flowers are in white, pink, red, yellow, blue and purple. A mixture of them is a delight in any planting. Its conspicuous beauty adds tone and color to any planting, and it comes just at the right time. It may be set in clumps among the shrubbery; among the perennials; may be used with magnificent effects in bordering paths or in front of floral hedges. White Lilies and mixed Hyacinths make a peculiarly appropriate cemetery planting. May be used for cut flowers.

Is one of the most popular bulbs for house forcing in winter and spring, and is much used in window ledge and porch box plantings. See price list for varieties.

Muscara. A dwarf, hardy, early blooming bulb, bearing vivid cerulean blue hyacinth-like flowers—fine for rock gardens.

Narcissus. (For Fall Planting). They bloom in April and May. They are delicate and pretty plants that thrive anywhere, and are very hardy. Their cheerful



HYACINTHS

little faces and bright colors add cheer and charm to the early spring. May be planted in borders, among all kinds of plants in rows, clumps and masses. We can think of no earthly place they do not adorn. For cutting, they are the brightest things imaginable. See price list for varieties.

Tulips. (For Fall Planting). Soil, climate and skill have combined to make the growing of bulbs a fine art in Holland. Of all the bulbs the Tulip is probably the best known and most commonly grown because of its brilliant colors and charm and ease of culture. Offered in the tall stately form (Darwin Hybrids) growing 1 to 3 feet in height; for background in the bulb garden; for grouping in the shrubbery and perennial beds; for base planting; for the garden, etc. When used promiscuously in clumps with other plants, we recommend the mixed groups. When used as a border to walks or drives, it is better taste and practice to use separate colors—all yellow, all red, etc., as desired. No matter how much of other things you have planted, there is always room for a hundred or more Tulips in your yard. See price list for varieties.



TALL, STATELY DARWIN TULIPS BORDERING THE SHRUBBERY

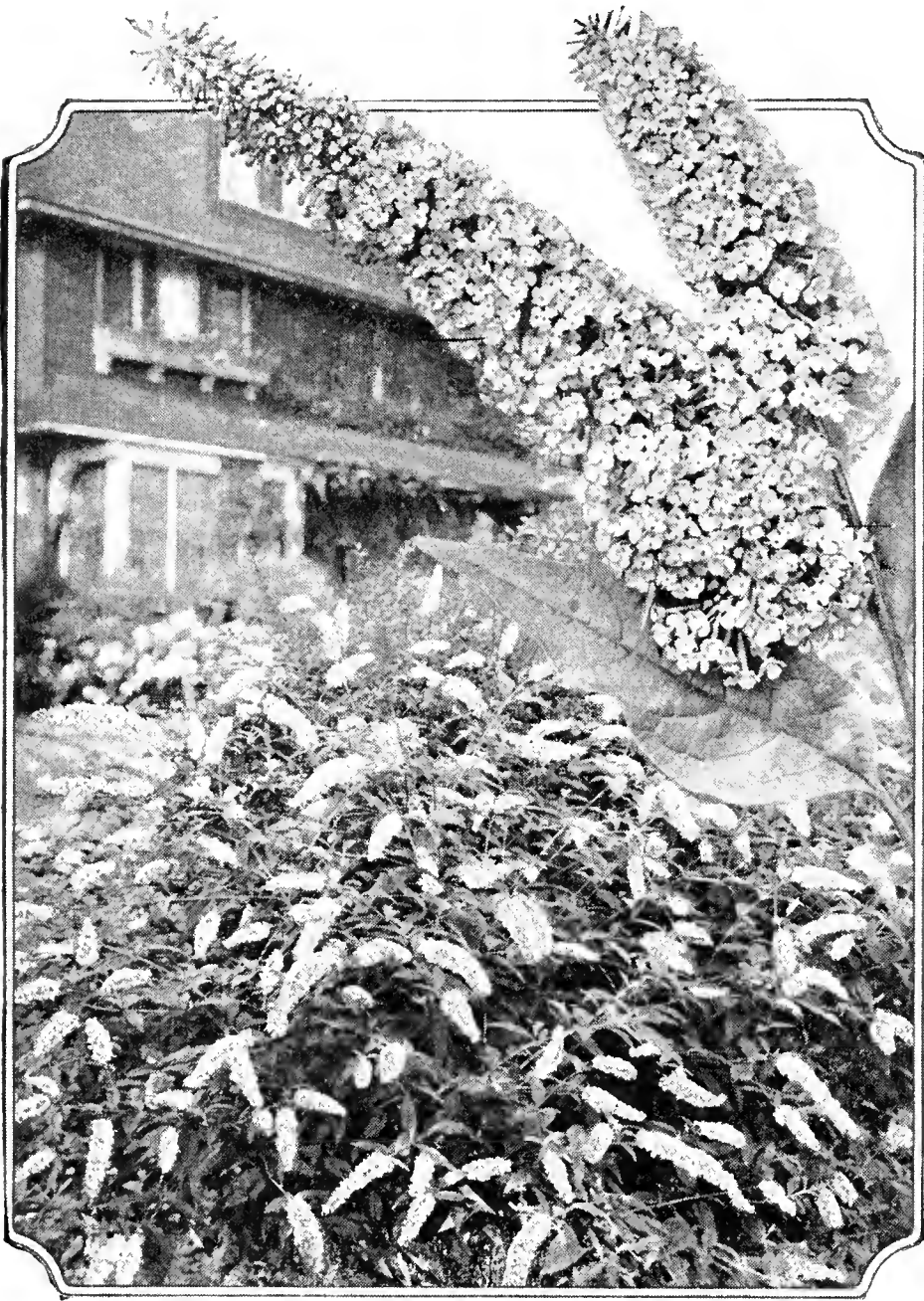
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Shrubs are useful in beds, borders, corners, as screens, as hedges, in fact, in many ways; and because of their beauty and usefulness we urge you to take an interest in them—learn to love them, for your own satisfaction.

In the average climate and in normal seasons there may be a constant procession of beautiful flowers passing in review, one following another, during the entire season. Not only in the blossoms is there beauty, but also in the foliage, ranging through all the shades of green from the very lightest to the dark blue green of the Tamarix, the yellows, reds and purples, the bronzes

and coppers, changing to the most gorgeous and glorious shades as they take on their autumnal dress.

To relieve the monotony of too much green and gold, the Great Artist gives us also the strikingly handsome variegated leaved shrubs such as the Cornus Elegantissima and variegated Weigela. Then, as though Mother Nature had an after-thought, she gives us, when the leaves are gone, splashes of color against the snow—berries of scarlet and purple and black and white to make the winter aspect more cheerful;



BUTTERFLY BUSH
Will attract colorful butterflies

Almond Double Flowering. A beautiful, erect growing shrub, really a small tree, reaching a height of four or five feet. It is very attractive in May, with its dainty double blossoms which cover the branches in a cloud of bloom. Excellent for planting in clumps of shrubbery and is especially effective in plantings of Evergreens, or taller shrubs not yet in bloom. We have the pink, the white and the red flowering.

Althea or Rose of Sharon. One of the most valuable shrubs for several reasons. It is erect and stately in form, making it very appropriate for formal planting, that is, where shrubs of symmetrical and erect form are desired; and its blossoms come late in August and September when other blossoms are scarce. It will bloom profusely in hot dry weather but will do better if thoroughly watered as it blooms, and the blossoms will last longer. The blooms are double like rosettes; the foliage is dense and of a beautiful green, sometimes slightly variegated. May be had with blooms of white, pink, red, blue or purple. May be had in bush form, growing to a height of 6 feet or more, or in tree form which will grow to 8 or 10 feet. Very effect-

ive alone as a specimen shrub or as a background for other shrubs. Makes a very fine high hedge, doubly effective when Hollyhocks are grown in front of it as the Hollyhock is also an Althea of the herbaceous variety and has much the same sort of blossom coming earlier; planting both gives a long period of bloom—the Hollyhock giving a very artistic effect against the green background of the shrub.

Altheas in Tree-Form. Grown on upright, single stems with branched heads; little trees in pink, white, red and purple.

Azalea. See **Evergreen Section**, page 49

Barberry Red Leaf (Eternal Flame). We do not think the coloring is equalled by any other shrub. The new shoots are a brilliant bright red and the older leaves are a deep maroon. The habit of growth and general characteristics are the same as the regular Barberry Thunbergii. Should be planted in the sun and not too close together for the best effect.

Barberry Thunbergii. See **Hedging Section**, page 36

Beauty Bush. We are fortunate to be one of the few nurserymen to introduce this new shrub to the gardens of America. It is covered with an amazing profusion of pink flowers in the spring, which gives the effect of a pink cloud resting gracefully on the ground. It grows to about 6 or 8 feet in height and produces long arching branches. The foliage is attractive when the plant is not in bloom. Its graceful habit, free-flowering quality and lovely color, combined with its hardiness, make it one of the finest shrubs. The plant loves sun and needs good soil and drainage.

Bridal Wreath. See **Korean Bridal Wreath**.

Buddleia, Magnifica. See **Butterfly Bush**.

Burning Bush (Euonymus alatus). One of the most unusual shrubs. The wings on the branches give it the effect of being square and it is sometimes called Square Bush. Has dainty small flowers in the spring and bright red berries after leaves have fallen. Leaves are oval, bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. Very good as a specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen. We recommend this shrub highly.

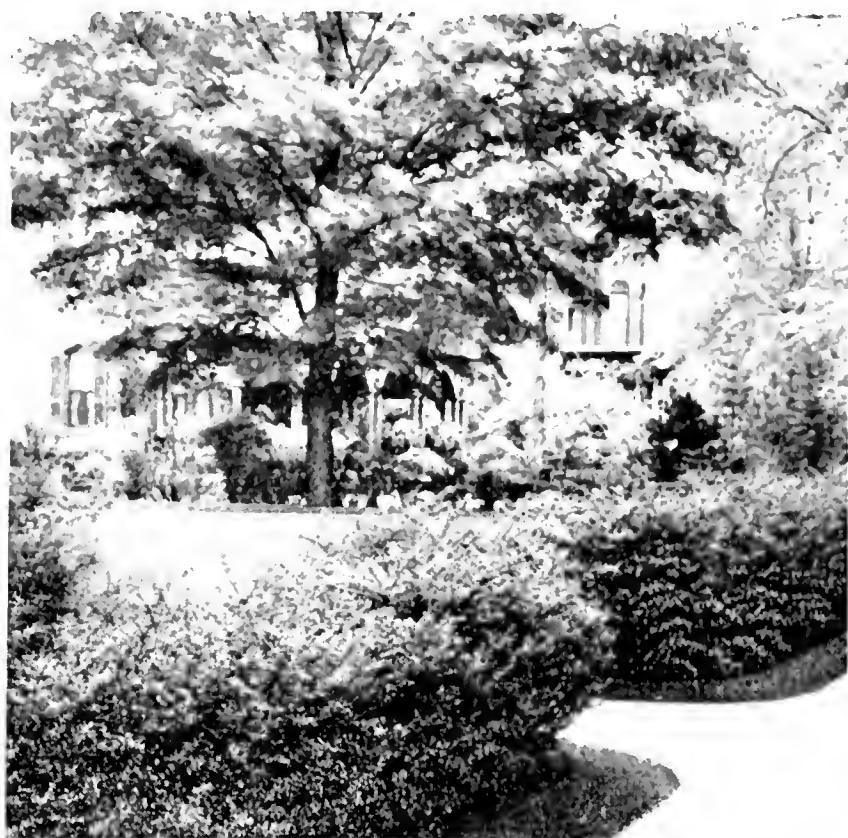
Butterfly Bush (Buddleia Magnifica). Also known as Summer Lilac, as it resembles the lilac in general color and effect. It is considered a herbaceous shrub because it dies back with the frost in the fall and the dead wood should be cut back nearly to the ground; but the roots are uninjured and it quickly grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet or more in the spring. It blooms continually from July to frost, bearing long slender arching spikes of light blue, lilac-like flowers, which are fragrant and attract swarms of butterflies. Blue flowers are rare, making this a valuable shrub planted singly or in borders or shrubbery bed. Thrifty and succeeds almost everywhere.

At the right is shown an exceptionally attractive outdoor living room.

Butterfly Bush (Ile de France). A gorgeous flowering shrub recently originated in France. Long, arched, lilac-like, violet-purple clusters bloom in great abundance in mid-summer at a time when scarcely anything is in bloom. The thickly flowered spikes are very showy in the garden and make delightful bouquets. Very fragrant. Vigorous, hardy grower.

Calycanthus (Carolina Allspice, Strawberry Shrub, or Sweet Scented Shrub). Valuable in itself and for its memories. It was in every old-fashioned garden and to every country-bred man or woman, it brings up memories of mother or grandmother. The Calycanthus grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet; has straight, strong, reddish-brown branches, making it attractive in any planting, for winter as well as summer beauty. It has large glossy leaves from the base of which grow odd, double, chocolate brown blossoms, shaped much like the top of a small pine-apple. The sweet, spicy, strawberry like fragrance from blossom, wood and foliage has a strong appeal. The shrub is good in borders and among other shrubbery and standing alone will develop into a very handsome thing. It needs plenty of water and is useful in wet places or "bog-gardens." It blossoms in June and at intervals during the summer. For its unique beauty, its fragrance and its old associations, it should have consideration.

Coralberry (Indian Currant). Is a natural shrub of great value, growing to a height not exceeding 4 feet. It should really be treated together with its cousin, the Snowberry (described in its alphabetical order). This hardy little shrub is one of our best plant friends because it is so adaptable and accommodating and has so many uses. Here are reasons why we should love and cherish it—for its fine foliage—slender, gracefully bending branches—dainty pink blossoms in June and July that peek out of the green like a baby's pink toes—blossoms followed by the fruit, small red berries like currants in thick clusters along the branches which hang all winter, adding to the color in the cold months—it will thrive in dry, barren soil and in smoky, dusty situations—it will grow under trees and in shade so dense that almost nothing else will grow—its branches take root when they touch the ground, making the shrub useful as a thick ground cover, or on banks to hold the soil—it thrives in rock gardens, or in thin rocky soil—is valuable therefore for seaside planting—it furnishes food and nesting sites for birds. It will grow and thrive where few other plants will.



BARBERRY, RED LEAF (Eternal Flame)
Ideal as a hedge or planted singly as a specimen

Cornus—Dogwood

This group of shrubs is adaptable for wide use in border and screen plantings; they grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees as in sunny situations, and thrive in almost any soil. Attractive in flower, they produce an abundance of berries. The foliage in fall is highly colored.

Elegantissima or Variegated Dogwood. Its purplish red branches and beautiful silver variegated foliage makes it valuable for its brilliancy when planted among other shrubs. This is the most widespread and popular of the variegated-leaved shrubs. It is noted for its compact shape. The fall fruit calls a welcome assemblage of birds. The mass of purplish-red twigs make a delightful contrast against the winter snow. No planting is complete without this unusual shrub.



Cornus—Cont.

Paniculata, Panicked or Gray-stemmed Dogwood. Grows 4 to 8 feet tall, in some locations as high as 15 feet. Has small white flowers in great clusters in June, followed by white berries on pink stems. The berries hang during the fall and into the winter. The branches are slender, the young twigs orange brown, the older ones gray. The leaves are narrow and green, turning to a reddish purple in autumn. The plant is rather compact and does not spread so vigorously as other varieties, making it safe to plant as a filler with other shrubs. It is hardy anywhere, and thrives well in dry upland situations. Makes a good hedge plant.

Sanguinea or Red Osier. Native Red-Twigged Dogwood. This is another shrubby Dogwood, growing usually 5 or 6 feet in height. It is a very pretty shrub, with blood red bark all winter, but greenish red during the summer. It is unexcelled for winter beauty, the blood-red bark showing distinctly against the snow. It has white blossoms in June. The fruits are black and they hang for months. Not only is this shrub valuable for winter color, but it is one of the best for moist situations, such as the bog-garden or along the banks of streams. It thrives with "wet feet."

Siberica Alba or Coral Dogwood. One of the most attractive shrubs. Has small clusters of white flowers succeeded by blue-black ornamental berries, and blood-red stems and branches. Grows 6 to 10 feet high.

Stolonifera or Red Ozier Cornel. A beautiful flowering shrub of dark-red branches, blooming in May and June with lovely white flowers followed by clusters of white berries.

Cranberry, High Bush or Viburnum Opulus. One of the taller shrubs, growing to 8 feet. It is upright and spreading in growth, with smooth light gray branches and broad rough leaves. It has flat heads of white flowers in May and June somewhat resembling

the common Snowball which is the sterile form of the same. The clusters of scarlet fruit begin to form in July and are decorative, hanging till the following spring. The cranberries furnish food for birds and are edible, making a delicious jam, thus serving several purposes. A good shrub to plant and one of the showiest in late summer when the great clusters of berries ripen and turn a brilliant scarlet color. The berries hang on the bush nearly all winter and brighten the winter scene with splashes of gay color.

Deutzia

The Deutzias are all attractive and are useful in many places. They come in various sizes, from dwarf to tall, and the white blossoms are all very beautiful, but differ in size in the varieties. They need space, good drainage and plenty of sunlight to do their best. When thus placed, they yield good returns with a minimum of care and are among the most satisfactory shrubs, at home anywhere and equally successful everywhere. Few shrubs show such wide variation in habit of growth, ranging from the strong and upright growth of the Crenata group to the dwarf and compact habit of the Gracilis. The leaves are all rough rather than shiny, but all have attractive and abundant foliage.

Crenata. This is a beautiful white single flowered variety, growing 5 to 8 feet tall, a mass of bloom in early June, scented and very charming. The blossoms last a long time after cutting and are very satisfactory for cut-flowers because they last, are dainty, and have a very appealing odor.

***Gracilis or Slender Branched Deutzia.** One of the most exquisite small shrubs. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall. It will have a mass of dainty, fragrant, snow white blossoms in May and June. The foliage is glossy and thick. The branches slender and graceful but growing so thickly the shrub is a compact mass, remaining beautiful after the blossoms are gone. It is one of the best shrubs for borders.



An attractive, yet inexpensive landscape planting of flowering shrubs, that would delight any home owner.



A well arranged side lawn. See page 7 for planting list and landscape plan.

Lemoine. This variety is also dwarf, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. It has spreading branches, bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and handsome large white flowers in clusters in June.

Pride of Rochester. One of the best known popular shrubs. It will grow usually 5 to 6 feet tall, but frequently to 8 feet. It has showy clusters of white flowers tinged with pink in May and June. It being a large shrub should usually be in the background. The shrub does its best with plenty of sunlight and room to develop naturally. It should not be trimmed as pruning spoils its form.

***Spectabilis.** One of the newer varieties and one of the best. Has slender branches with very dark glossy leaves; grows about 10 feet high. Large, yellow flowers which cover the stems in early spring.

Viridissima or Upright Golden Bell. In ultimate height, blossoms and time of blossoming, resembles the Fortunei, but the branches are more compact and upright and the bark is a darker green. The leaves are also darker. It is a desirable variety for massing, when several are to be set together, because of its upright form.

Dogwood. See **Cornus**.

Elder Golden or Elder Aurea. Much like the common Elder in habit but usually grows taller attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet or more. In the early part of the season, the leaves are of a bright brilliant yellow, attractive color changing to greenish-yellow as the season advances. It is decorative in shrub plantings by furnishing contrast. The flowers come in June and July and resemble the flowers of the Common Elder. The berries are reddish purple in large clusters and may be used for the same purposes as the berries of the common variety. The Golden Elder will do well in the wet or bog-garden and also in the shady places where few shrubs thrive.

Eternal Flame. See **Barberry, Red Leaf**.

Forsythia

The Forsythias are very popular because they bloom so early. These fine favorites growing to a height varying from 5 feet up to 8 feet and sometimes more in the best locations, are a joy in the spring, with their cheerful yellow blossoms in great quantities in April before the leaves form. They are beautiful in winter as well as summer because of their graceful form and bright green bark. Forsythias do well in smoky or dusty situations.

Fortunel or Fortune's Golden Bell. Is a spreading bush with dark shining leaves which have a purplish tint in the fall. It is the variety most often seen. Bears quantities of yellow blossoms in April before the leaves appear. It is of dense growth making a fine screen. Needs plenty of room in order to develop properly. The branches are green.

Intermedia. Resembles the other Forsythias in growth, blooms and time of blooming; is upright and a very profuse bloomer. Like Viridissima, is good for massing. It has slender branches and dark green lustrous leaves.

Honeysuckle

Fragrant Bush (Lonicera Fragrantissima). Grows to 6 feet in height. Has slender, graceful, incurving branches, making a broad, symmetrical shrub. Leaves are a firm dark green, and are semi-evergreen, hanging till Christmas. The flowers are fragrant. They are pink and come in late April and May, before the leaves, followed by small berries. The shrub is useful in many places, as a filler, in border and among other shrubs. Will thrive in dry, upland location.

Morrow's, Lonicera Morrowi or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. Grows 4 to 6 feet or more. It has pure white flowers which change to yellow tones, in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright red berries which remain on the bush from August till winter, and attract birds. It is a broad, spreading shrub, a good filler in border or shrubbery bed, in the background. A hardy shrub in dry upland situations, and in unprotected places. The leaf is dark green, leathery and wrinkled above, and hairy beneath.

Tartarian. An upright shrub which attains a height of 6 to 10 feet and sometimes more. Is a large shrub (for the climbing Honeysuckle see under Vines) with a profusion of small fragrant blossoms in May and June but its chief charm is its wealth of orange or red berries which cover the bush in summer and autumn and usually into winter. We offer the varieties that have red flowers, or white flowers, or pink flowers; all having showy berries. This is a very spreading shrub and should only be planted where there is plenty of room. It furnishes food for birds in fall and early winter and so attracts those friendly visitors.

Blue Leaf. A new gorgeous colorful shrub from Persia. Its foliage of silvery blue-green, contrasts effectively when planted with other shrubs and is equally as beautiful when planted alone. Soft, shell-pink flowers appear in great profusion early in June. The bush is completely covered with bright scarlet berries in the Fall.

Climbing Honeysuckle. See **Vines.**



HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA
Blooms may be dried for winter bouquets

Hydrangea

Arborescens, Hills of Snow. A very beautiful and showy shrub. Grows to a height of from 3 to 6 feet according as it is trimmed in the spring. It has large white blossoms, resembling Common Snowball but larger. They come in June and last into August. Very decorative in the border, in base plantings, as a single specimen or in groups, fine for cut flowers. Also makes a fine border or floral hedge; and when planted alternately with the Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, forms a most conspicuous hedge with continuous bloom from June till frost. A hedge of this sort with the blue Delphinium or Red Phlox, or both, set in front of it for variety is one of the most gorgeous things imaginable and will furnish a whole season's bloom from early summer till frost. It is one of our most decorative shrubs. Should be well pruned in

March before the shoots start to grow. Should be grown in rich soil and well irrigated. Does well in shade.

Paniculata Grandiflora. The Panicked Hardy Hydrangea, or Large Flowered Hydrangea. Should be cut back severely in March to short stumps. Will then grow to a height of 3 to 6 feet, with a blossom on the end of each new shoot. If not trimmed, there will be more but smaller blossoms. It has immense cone-shaped blossoms on pendulous branches. They are white, turning to shades of pink. The shrub blossoms in August and the blossoms will last on the bushes till frost. When cut in their maturity and placed in dry vases, they will retain their beauty into the winter. This shrub is the most showy of them all during the fall and therefore very valuable. It is fine for decorative purposes either on the bush or cut; is hardy in smoky or dusty locations, or in the shady corner. Is fine as a single specimen plant, in borders, shrubbery or in groups along the drives and walks, and makes a most magnificent floral hedge, especially when alternated with the Hydrangea Arborescens and bordered with perennial plants, like Red Phlox or Delphinium.

Paniculata Grandiflora Tree Form. Grown in tree form, it reaches a height of from 5 to 7 feet and sometimes much more. The blossoms are the same as on the bush form. The tree form looks well planted singly or in pairs on either side of a formal entrance, and is very decorative in the formal garden, or in the cemetery.

Hortensis (French Hydrangea). Very decorative and beautiful but not entirely hardy. They are grown extensively as pot plants for Easter decoration by florists but may be grown out-of-doors like the hardy Hydrangeas in sheltered locations, around the latitude of Philadelphia, Columbus—as an example. In some soils, the blossoms naturally are blue, in others pink. In some gardens, they will be blue one year and pink the next. Blue flowers may be artificially produced by mixing into each bushel of soil about the plant, about one pound of alum broken up into pieces about the size of a hickory nut, or iron borings or filings.

Hugonis or Golden Rose of China. This rose shrub is listed here because of its exceptional adaptability for shrubbery planting, making a symmetrical bush about 6 feet in height and as much in diameter. In spring its long arching sprays are lined to the tip on both sides with single yellow flowers resembling dainty yellow roses. Very hardy.

Ile de France. See **Butterfly Bush.**

Indian Currant. See **Coralberry.**

Japan Quince, Flowering Quince or Japonica. In May, just before Apple blossom time, this shrub is startlingly brilliant with its dazzling scarlet flowers. In every garden, scarlet should be the high light. In every month, there should be some flowers of scarlet color here and there as dominant features to accentuate and emphasize. In May, there is no other shrub

The propagation of our Supreme Quality Nursery Stock is based on five vital fundamentals

1. PEDIGREED PARENTAGE

The same principle as in prize-winning cattle or thoroughbred race horses. "Breeding tells."

2. SHIELD TYPE BUDDING

The latest scientific development of variety budding with the object of improving and retaining the finest in Blue Ribbon Strains.

3. SCIENTIFIC ROOT AND TOP PRUNING

The ultimate in care and "know how" to insure a heavy, bushy, vigorous root system balanced up with a hardy, well-branched top.

4. NU-WAY SPACING

"Costs more than crowding" but produces quality stock of proper growth and shape for sturdy, long life.

5. MOISTURE CONTROL

"Just right" amount of moisture for scientifically correct handling and packing to insure arrival in field-fresh, ready-to-grow condition.

so brilliantly scarlet, and it is valuable on that account. Later, there are fleshy fruits which are fragrant and are quince-shaped. The fruits are edible. The foliage is deep green and glossy. It grows naturally to a height of 3 to 6 feet but may be sheared to any height below 6 feet. Is decorative in the shrubbery and border and makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge.

Kerria Japonica or Globe Flower. This favorite grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet. Its foliage is deep green and very dense. The twigs and branches are a vivid green, making the shrub very beautiful all summer and particularly decorative in winter when the leaves are off. It is very graceful. In June, the branches are thickly covered with rose-like yellow flowers an inch or more across and the shrub continues to blossom through July and into August or longer. This is an all-around desirable shrub, attractive winter and summer and has an added value because it will grow and thrive in the shady corner.

Kerria, White (Rhodotypos Kerrioides). Grows to 4 to 6 feet in height. Of a different family from Kerria Japonica, but resembling it somewhat in foliage. It has single white flowers about 1½ inches across, in May and June, produced at the end of the twigs, and followed by conspicuous, shining black fruits in autumn and all winter, hanging in clusters. It is a useful, very hardy, ornamental shrub, good for massing or with other shrubs.

Korean Bridal Wreath (Spirea Bridal Wreath). This very valuable addition to the shrub list was introduced from the mountains of Northern Korea by Dr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum at Boston. It is different from the other Spireas in that the flowers are freely borne in dome-shaped clusters that are 3 to 5 inches across. It blooms about two weeks later than Spirea Van Houttei. The shrub grows as a compact spreading bush about 6 feet high and has glossy green foliage throughout the entire summer. Its extreme hardiness and magnificent bloom and attractive foliage make this a splendid shrub for every garden.

Lilacs

No flowering shrubs are more successfully, more easily grown or more generally satisfactory than the Lilacs. They are perfectly hardy; they grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet or more and they bloom profusely, are deliciously fragrant, and are in white, blue, pink, purple and red shades. The old favorites are still beautiful, and there are newer and very attractive kinds. Lilacs will grow and thrive almost anywhere, even in the smoky, dusty sections of the cities, which gives them an added value. They bloom in May and June. The fragrance of the Lilacs is closely associated with our annual Memorial Day when these charming flowers are used profusely. Lilacs may be used as single shrubs, in masses, or as background for smaller shrubs; and they make an excellent screen for objectional views. Where a high hedge is desired, they are also useful. We offer the following good varieties in bush form.

Charles Tenth. Single, reddish-purple blooms in large, fragrant trusses. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth.

Madame Lemoine. Double, pure white blooms. A superb variety, very showy.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, dark purplish-red; large individual flowers in long panicles.

Marie Legraye. Single, pure white; large clusters; very fine.

Michael Buchner. Double; handsome flowers of pale lilac, borne in splendid trusses; low, compact growing.

Persian. Single, pale lilac blooms in loose, graceful panicles.

President Grevy. Double; beautiful pale blue; very large individual blooms in unusually large panicles; distinct and desirable.



LILAC, CHARLES TENTH
A regal beauty in any planting

Villosa. Light purple in bud, changing to white when open; single, fragrant, in large panicles; especially valuable as it blooms two weeks after other Lilacs are gone.

Unnamed Varieties. Pink, white, red and purple.

Pearl Bush (Exochorda grandiflora). A large shrub, eight to ten feet tall, a native of China. It is rapid growing, foliage, bright green above, pale or white on under side. In May is covered with dazzling white flowers, borne in numerous terminal racemes. Hardy, showy, and unquestionably one of the floral gems.

Peach, Flowering. See **Ornamental Trees**, page 54.

Pepper Bush, (Clethra Alnifolia). Has different names in different localities; but by any name is a valuable and useful little shrub. Any plant will succeed when given the right soil, sunlight, plenty of water and good care, but what the people need are plants that do well in difficult locations, and we are endeavoring to point them in this catalog. This little shrub is a favorite and yet is not as much used as it should be. It has many good points. It is a native shrub, hardy anywhere, a consistent bloomer, and is especially good for massing in shady or wet locations, succeeding where many other shrubs will not. It grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet; usually about 4 feet. It has dark green shiny leaves, which turn to yellow tones in the Fall. It is a handsome compact little shrub. It usually begins to bloom in July and continues into September—at its best in August or September, according to climate, when it is covered with long, showy wands of fragrant creamy-white flowers when other white blossoms are getting scarce. It is a valuable border plant.

Plum, Flowering. See **Ornamental Trees**, page 54.

Plum, Purple-Leaved. See **Ornamental Trees**, page 54.

***Privet Regel's.** A low dense growing shrub 3 to 6 feet in height, with graceful spreading branches. It has small flowers which are followed by beautiful blue berries which last throughout the winter. Is absolutely hardy and an admirable shrub.

Pussy Willow (*Salix Caprea*). A quick growing tree-like shrub, sometimes attaining a height of 10 feet or more. Very early in the spring or late winter, before the leaves appear, the branches are thickly crowded with the large furry "pussies" which make such attractive bouquets for the house.

Rhododendrons. See **Evergreens**, page 49.

Rose of Sharon. See **Althea**.

Ruby Tree. See **Ornamental Tree**, page 54.

Snowball

Common (*Viburnum Opulus Sterile*) or Guelder Rose. This old favorite attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. The large rounded balls of snow-white flowers in May and June on drooping branchlets make this a very showy and attractive shrub. It looks well in single specimens and is fine as a background for smaller shrubs. It is a vigorous grower.

Dentatum or Arrowwood. Grows 6 to 8 feet in height and sometimes to even 15 feet. Is vigorous, upright, with large, light green, rough leaves. It has cream-white flowers in May and June, borne in large flat sprays, followed in winter with a mass of blue-black berries. Is good in masses, or at the back of lower shrubs. Is very hardy, but prefers a sunny situation.

Japan (*Viburnum Tomentosum Plicatum*). A strong growing handsome shrub with spreading branches and beautiful foliage, the leaves large, dark green and fluted. It attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. It has large, round, white, snowball blossoms in June in abundance, followed by red fruit. It is more delicate and graceful in form than the other viburnums, has finer foliage. The fall coloring of this snowball is very beautiful. It does its best in plenty of sunlight.



SNOWBERRY

Bears attractive white winter berries

Snowberry. This shrub, like its relative the Coralberry, has many valuable points which make it one of the most useful shrubs. It usually grows to a height of about 4 feet. It has dainty, small, pink flowers in June or July, which in August form into pure white waxy berries, about the size of small cherries. These hang nearly all winter. The leaves are delicate, dark green. It is an excellent shrub for grouping or massing; will grow under trees in dense

shade; and will succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else will grow. It does well in sandy soil; in smoky, dusty city situations; furnishes food and nesting sites for birds because of its very dense branches and foliage. It is altogether a sturdy, hardy, cheerful, useful shrub.

Spireas

We grow desirable varieties and have placed them below in the order of their blooming as a help to the selection of a satisfactory Spirea planting. A planting of one or more of each variety will, if properly cared for, give perpetual bloom from late April or early May till late autumn, with a fine variety of form, foliage and color of bloom. Where there is room for a large shrubbery bed, we suggest the planting of one or two of each of the taller ones in the center, bordered by the Anthony Waterer, Bumalda and Callosa Alba or they may be planted in borders along the sides and across the rear of the place, or placed in the corners of the yard, or used as base plantings for the house, using the larger ones at the corners, and the dwarfs along the walls, under the windows, and to border the paths.

Thunbergi. Grows to a height of three to four feet. Blooms in late April and May with abundant white flowers that almost cover the branches. It is a small, rounded shrub. The leaves are narrow and long, on slender twigs, forming a dense, feathery bush which is ornamental all summer. In autumn foliage takes on bright red and orange tones; hangs late. The ends of the twigs may freeze back a few inches. If they do, just break them off. It does no harm. Hardy; does well in smoke and dust; succeeds best in moist soil; but will grow anywhere. Plant it in the front of the shrubbery, or in a border, or as a base plant close to the house.

Arguta. Also called **Snow Garland.** One of the most beautiful and useful of early-blooming, hardy shrubs. Exceedingly attractive and highly decorative, dazzling with the splendor of its beautiful snow-white flowers. Excellent for porch banking, massing or for single planting, or for hedging. Blooms about three weeks ahead of Spirea Van Houttei.

Semi-dwarf, growing three to five feet tall and sometimes more. The flowers are in dense clusters along the slender, drooping, graceful branches. Foliage narrow and bright green, changing to yellow and orange tints in autumn. A very graceful shrub in the front of the shrubbery, in borders or for base planting. We suggest planting it with other shrubs of same size, but blooming later. It prefers moist soil but succeeds well in any; may be grown in smoke and dust of the city. Makes a good, low hedge if a perennial of color and all-season bloom like Phlox or Monarda is planted in front of it.

Prunifolia, The True Bridal Wreath. Grows five to seven feet or taller. Blooms in May, blossoms sometimes lasting into June and very snowy white in color. As the leaves are unfolding, the small, double, snow-white flowers seem to wrap themselves around the slender branches in a mass of bloom. Is a graceful, plume-like shrub, its branches sweeping outward in graceful, gentle curves. It is a fine shrub for the shrubbery bed or border or as a specimen plant. Does best in moist, fertile soil, but succeeds well anywhere, even in city smoke and gas, and is the best of the Spireas for shady situations.

Spirea Douglassi. An upright-growing Spirea attaining a height of four to six feet. Beautiful long fuzzy upright panicles or plumes of rich rose colored flowers from July until frost. Especially fine for bouquets. Very unusual white downy leaves.

Van Houttei. Sometimes called **Bridal Wreath.**

Grows to a height of four to six feet, higher if planted alone. Will develop into a broad, gracefully drooping shrub eight feet or more in diameter. Blossoms in May and June, when it is covered with a perfect cascade of dainty, white flowers crowded thickly along the slender branches, bending them to the ground in perfect curves. A Van Houttei, well developed, looks like a huge bank of snow when in bloom. The foliage is dainty, of good color, holding its color well all the season, and changing to purplish-green as autumn approaches. The Van Houttei is at its best standing alone and unhampered, as a specimen plant. Is fine as a hedge, set four feet apart. Is good in beds of shrubbery also. May be used in many places, especially successful for base planting.

Aurea or Golden Spirea. Grows to average height of five feet. Blooms in June, later than the Van Houttei, but has white blossoms similar to the Van Houttei, borne in the same way along the branches. As the blossoms fade, they form into large, brilliant, red seed pods giving the effect of a second blooming in red, and lasting all through July. During this period the shrub is strikingly showy. The shrub is well formed, but the branches are stiffer and not so graceful as the Van Houttei. The leaves are a bright yellow during spring and summer, slowly changing to golden bronze in autumn. It should be planted among the shrubs for contrastive effect; is one of the best as a specimen plant; may be used as a hedge; thrives well in dust and smoke. Prefers moist soil and does best in full sunlight, but succeeds well almost anywhere.

Astilbe or Goat's Beard. Is a herbaceous perennial and is described in the perennial section, page 19.

Billiardi. Grows to a height of five or six feet. Blossoms in July and August with a second blossoming period, less profuse, towards fall. The flowers are in dense spikes of exquisite pink, held upright, resembling the blossoms of *Pride of Rochester* *Deutzia* in form. It is one of the most beautiful *Spireas* and one of the best of all the shrubs; highly decorative, wherever it is planted. It is a mass of pink when in bloom and the flowers are fine for cutting. The branches are a reddish-brown, the leaves a dull green. It is a magnificent specimen shrub, is well adapted for shrubbery beds and borders because of its narrow, upright, dense growth. Is very ornamental in masses on hillsides and slopes, does well in dry places. Very desirable because of its form, color of flower and time of blooming, in addition to its other good features.

Froebeli. A very free-growing shrub with green foliage tinted dark red. Attains a height of 2 to 3 feet and in spring produces large flat heads of bright crimson flowers.

Anthony Waterer. Grows to a height of 18 inches to two feet. Has crimson flowers in July, in showy flat clusters, borne on small erect stems. If the blossoms are cut as they fade, Anthony Waterer will continue to blossom until frost. The shrub is small, compact, the foliage green and dense. It is fine in front of larger shrubbery, in the shrub and perennial border, especially adapted in size and habit to base planting or for edging walks and drives or for low hedge along the sidewalk. Very hardy, will grow in any soil; may be kept compact and erect by trimming back to form desired in the spring before growth starts (which should be done when it is used as a border for walk or drive) or may be allowed to grow naturally (which should be done when it is used for base planting or in shrubbery). A very useful shrub in its place, especially desirable because of its late blooming and dwarf, compact form. Is a very profuse bloomer.

Bumalda. Like the Anthony Waterer above except that it has light pink flowers. Foliage green and



SPIREA THUNBERGI
the first to bloom.

dense, sometimes variegated with pink and white markings. See Anthony Waterer for time of flowers and all other particulars. Is adapted to the same uses.

Callosa Alba. Similar to the Anthony Waterer except that it has white flowers, usually a trifle earlier than Bumalda. The plant will average a trifle smaller and the foliage is a bluish-green. See Anthony Waterer for size and other particulars. In base and border planting this variety may be used very effectively alternated with Bumalda or Anthony Waterer for contrast in colors. May be used in same situations.

Syringa or Mock Orange

Syringa or Philadelphus. Another very interesting shrub family, particularly desirable for the beauty and fragrance of their bloom. Every person wants a Syringa, not only for its haunting fragrance but as a reminder of old associations. Every garden should have at least one. The Syringas may be used as single specimens, in large shrubbery beds, as screens, or as backgrounds for small shrubs. They fit into many situations and are very popular.

Coronarius or Mock Orange or Garland Syringa.

This is the familiar "Mock Orange" dear to the hearts of everyone. It grows to 6 or 8 feet; is of fine form with branches upright, the twigs slightly arching. The flowers come in May and June, very fragrant creamy white blossoms, with a perfume that lingers on the air. The foliage is large and oval. A fine old shrub, standing hardships well, even to the dust and smoke.

Golden Syringa. The golden-leaved, dwarf form of the Mock Orange, growing to 5 to 6 feet. The white

Syringa—Cont.

blossoms come in May and June, but are apt to be a trifle later than the Coronarius or Mock Orange. The foliage is yellow and remains bright throughout the season. It is fine for contrastive grouping and another good point about it is that it will thrive very well indeed in smoky and dusty situations. Is very fragrant.

Gordonianus. A strong shrub, bushy in form, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with large deep green foliage. It has showy white flowers in large clusters in June and July but they are nearly scentless. Is a fine shrub for screen or background or for massing in large grounds. Its late blooming is a valuable feature.

Grandiflora. Also makes a tall growth and with its spreading branches makes a fine appearance. It is the most vigorous of the species, growing to as high as 10 feet. The flowers come in June and are very large and are clustered along the long irregular branches. They are white and extremely conspicuous, and are fragrant. This variety is very effective as a background, as a screen, and in large grounds, very fine for massing or as single specimens.

Lemoinei. Blossoms in May and June. The Lemoine variety is a beautifully symmetrical, erect, semi-dwarf shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. The branches are literally covered with small, cream-white blossoms of the most exquisite and haunting odor. The foliage is fine; the branches delicate and slender. A most desirable shrub for many situations because of its dainty form and blossoms. It blooms fairly well in half shady places.

Virginalis. A newer member of the family, also semi-dwarf, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. An unusual feature of the Virginalis is that while it makes its best display of flowers in May and June, it continues to blossom into the fall. This makes it one of the very most desirable shrubs. The white flowers are unusually large with rounded petals and occasionally double crested. Individual flowers measure two inches or more in diameter, are of the purest snow white and excellent for cutting. Fragrant. One who has seen it calls it "the most beautiful white flowering shrub that has been introduced in a quarter of a century."

Tamarix. A strangely beautiful thing—tall, erect, slender foliage, blue-green and thread-like—almost as light and feathery as the tops of asparagus plants; in form and appearance it resembles the tall narrow Junipers, and is an excellent substitute for them because it looks better and is easily grown. It grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet. It will thrive in nearly all soils and is hardy when established, but while young it is better to protect it from too severe weather. A rapid grower and does well in sandy barren soil, making it very useful for such situations, and it is especially good for seashore planting. Blossoms in April and May, flowering profusely in delicate, feathery sprays of light pink and white blossoms—good for cutting.

Viburnum. See **Snowball.**

Weigelas

The Weigela family form another very interesting and beautiful group of shrubs, with considerable variation in color and form. While they all have their best blooming period in June and July, nearly all the varieties, especially the Eva Rathke and Candida, continue to blossom intermittently until fall. They thrive in nearly all soils, but do their best in moist loam. The blossoms are large and trumpet shaped, clustered thickly along the branches and in various colors from white to

red. Except the Candida, they are of moderate height. They have good foliage, graceful form and are a charming addition to any garden. They are conspicuous in any group, and the pink and red ones, and the variegated, are especially effective in base plantings and in borders, with or in front of larger shrubs. They are also well placed in groups in the corners of the yard or on each side of the entrance.

Amabilis. It grows to 4 to 6 feet in height. Is a garden favorite with good foliage of broad dark green leaves. The shrub is of upright growth and blossoms abundantly in June with rose pink flowers of trumpet shape, as delicate as sea shells.

Candida, The White Weigela. Bushy in form, grows 6 to 8 feet in height and as much in diameter. A very vigorous, strong grower. Blossoms very profusely in June and July with a large showy white flower and less profusely at intervals during the rest of the summer. A very valuable variety.

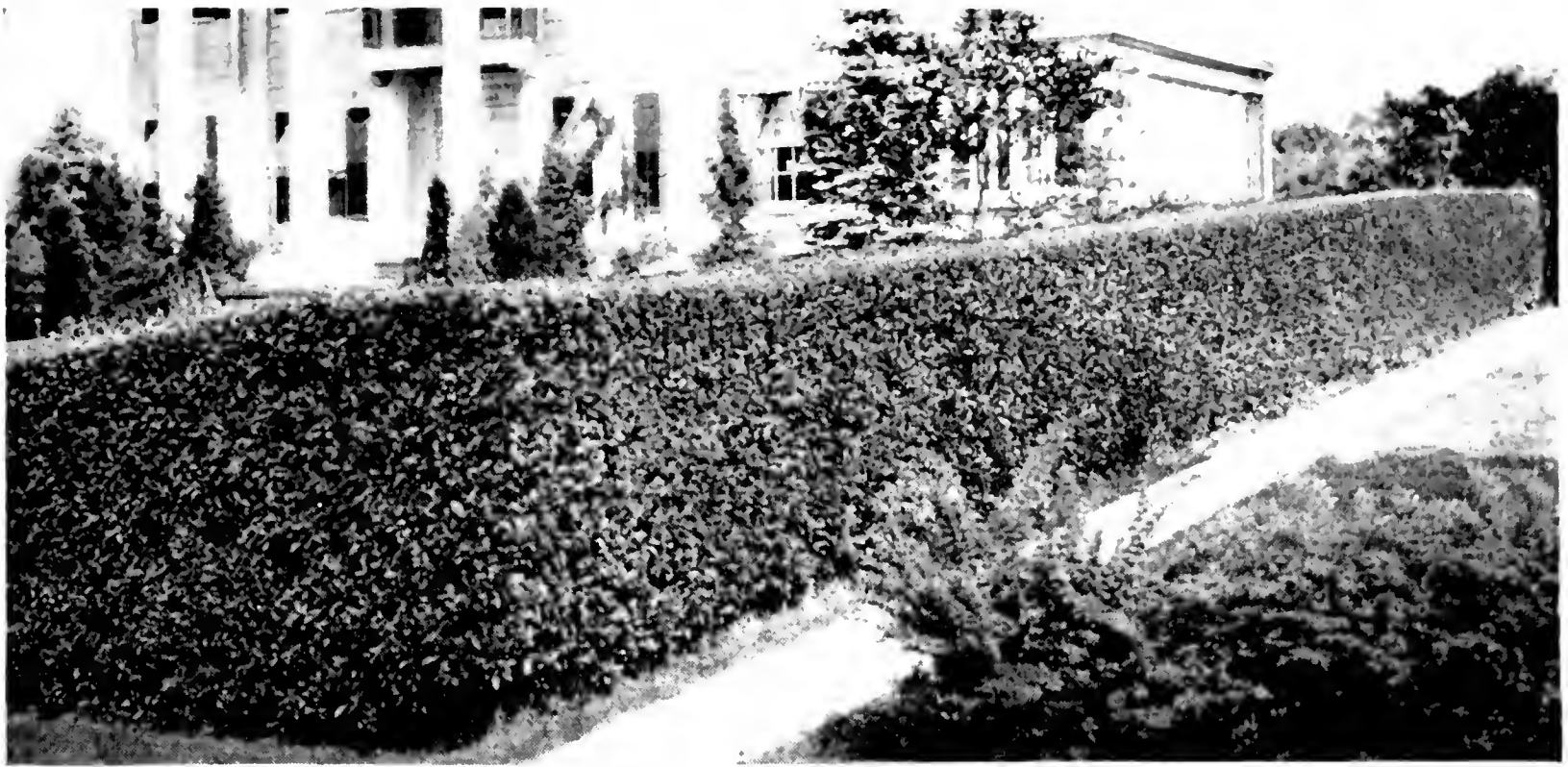
Eva Rathke, The Red Weigela. A dwarf, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. A very choice variety of distinction. It has rich dark crimson fragrant blossoms in profusion in June and July and continues to bloom at intervals till fall. The foliage is fine and the rich red blossoms mark it as a conspicuous shrub. It makes a real high light in any planting; is especially effective with a background of taller shrubs with white blossoms. No planting is complete without some of these. In common with the Weigela Rosea, this shrub should be given a chance to develop naturally and spread out as it wants to. Pruning injures its symmetry. It should never be pruned unless it becomes necessary to take out a dead branch, and beyond that pruning will not be necessary. Does well in smoky and dusty places, making it a fine city shrub.

Floribunda. A fine large variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height, and sometimes 6 to 8 feet. It is of erect habit, of strong growth. It blooms in June with a great abundance of dark crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. The flowers are fragrant.

Rosea. Not only one of the best of this species but one of the choicest of all the shrubs. It grows to be 4 to 6 feet high. It has a remarkably showy flower of trumpet shape and of a brilliant pink. It blossoms finely in June and July and at intervals all summer. It has numerous small spreading branches and dark green leaves. Is useful in many situations—highly decorative while in bloom. When freely irrigated, it will be literally covered with the vivid rose-pink flowers, making it a very conspicuous feature in any landscape. Does well in smoke and dust, a valuable feature for city planting. Requires no pruning.

Variegata, Variegated Leaf Weigela. The greenish-yellow leaves are striped with white, making this a very fine shrub for contrastive purposes. It brightens up a plantation of Weigelas or of other shrubs. It is very striking as a specimen plant, or in beds and borders. It grows 5 to 6 feet high; has pink blossoms in profusion in June; is of compact graceful form. It is a very desirable variety.

Witch Hazel (Hamamelis Virginiana). Grows 8 to 15 feet or more. A large shrub or small tree, with good foliage. Very valuable as a background to shrubbery, or a filler with larger trees; also because it is one of the last things to blossom. It has a small star-like or fringe-like pale yellow flower which opens late in October as the leaves turn golden, and remains till leaves are all gone. It looks well in large masses in extensive grounds; thrives in the bog garden or other wet spots; prefers the shade; is a very hardy native plant, with long irregular stems and branches.



Hedges are permanent, more beautiful and last a lifetime. For complete satisfaction always plant Hedges instead of building Fences.

• HEDGING •

Hedges have been called "live fences." Their uses are manifold. They can be used to fit any planting scheme, and combine beauty and utility. Grown high, they form wind-breaks and perfect seclusion; grown thick, they are a defense against trespassers, whether on four feet or two; they identify property lines; they screen the vegetable garden and service yard; they form a magnificent background for shrubs, plants and garden accessories, such as summer houses, pergolas, sundials, gazing globes, bird-baths, etc.; they screen objectionable views. As a background for a rose garden, iris garden or peren-

nial garden, a green hedge is unsurpassed. It emphasizes the beauty of the plants, acts as a wind-break, and reflects all the beauties of yard and garden. For the front yard we advise hedges of lower growth such as Privet, barberry, flowering shrubs, or perennials. Every back yard should be adequately enclosed, secluded, and made a part of the home.

Like vines, the material for a hedge should be chosen with discrimination. Several things are to be considered in choosing a hedge, and we make a few classifications for uses of hedges and name plants that typify each class.

Different types of Hedges

The first group is formal hedging. That is, hedging that either grows in compact, symmetrical form naturally, or may be trimmed into such form. This class is typified by the Privets or Barberry. This sort of hedge is used principally in city or suburban sections to set off the home grounds from the public side-walk.

Then comes the informal hedge. Suitable for houses of low rambling character; enclose informal gardens. Shrubs of spreading, somewhat irregular habit should be used, of which the Spirea Van Houttei is a type.

Then there is the flowering hedge. This is somewhat of a vague characterization, but it may include practically all of the flowering shrubs and perennial plants, used singly or in combinations. It is designed primarily for beauty and color. It is possible to plant hedges that will be gorgeously beautiful practically all the summer and autumn; and by proper selection carry on through the winter, giving still a cheerful aspect when there are no flowers. This opens the door for many shrubs and perennials. There is hardly one that does not make good hedging material, and there are several that supply the winter color.

For flowering hedges select the shrubs that have longest blooming periods. Then in front of the shrubs set a secondary hedge of some perennial that will bloom before or after the shrubs, thus filling the entire season with color.

Then there are the perennial hedges. We recommend these especially for property lines in the front yard of any home. The fancy grasses may also be used.

The peonies are among the best for perennial hedges. Select colors that harmonize; alternate the early, mid-season and late varieties; set in a row of white and crim-

son or pink Phlox in front of the Peonies; in front of all a straight row of early crimson Tulips—and you will have color from April until frost.

Day Lilies with red and white Phlox behind, form a beautiful summer hedge.

A straight row of stately Larkspurs behind a row of white Day Lilies and in front of the Lilies, red Tulips, will also furnish a season's bloom; or a hedge of Blue Bird Flower with red Phlox, in front of it—nothing could be showier.

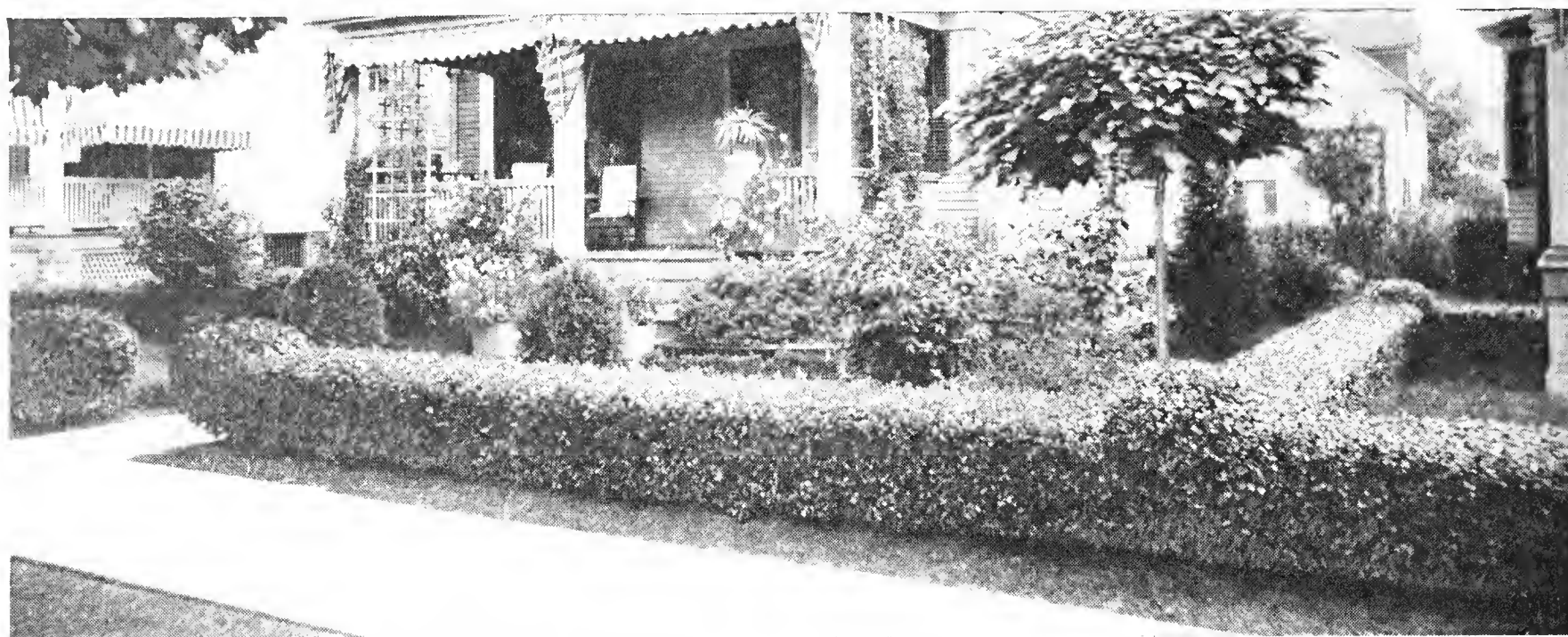
Or a dignified, formal row of Hollyhocks with some perennial of lower growth, like Anchusa, Achillea, Campanula or Sweet William.

A straight row of the beautiful flaming Monarda, with a row of Shasta Daisies in front of it would make a beautiful summer hedge.

The combinations of shrubs and perennials for attractive hedging are innumerable, and with good soil and good care will enhance the beauty of every place, giving pleasure to occupants and neighbor and passer-by. Study the shrub and perennial sections of this catalogue and select your own, remembering that "Every Plant is a Hedging Plant," if you want to use it as such.

Hedging for wind-breaks. These are not needed in city or ordinary suburban places, but there are exposed locations where they are almost a necessity. In this class we would put the Honey Locust and Osage Orange as types.

Hedging for defense. That is, against trespassers of any kind. In this class we would put the Osage Orange for tall hedges; the Rugosa Rose, for a medium height; and Barberry Thunbergii for a low hedge.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET—An attractive yet inexpensive hedge

Hedging Plants

We list here some of the most valuable trees and shrubs for hedging, referring also to the tree and shrub sections of this catalog; and we refer you to the perennial section for information about perennial plants for summer floral hedges.

Barberry Thunbergi. The best of all hedges for low, informal effects, growing to three or four feet. It stands shearing well, however, and may be made a very beautiful formal hedge. Also makes a tight, but low defensive hedge. The foliage is very fine, in the autumn taking on gorgeous coloring, and the berries are red and attractive. For informal hedge, plant two feet apart; for formal hedge, one foot.

Barberry, Red Leaf (Eternal Flame). A striking new hedge plant that delights all who behold it. Should be planted in fairly sunny situations for best color effect. Set two feet apart and allow to grow informal-like. Requires very little trimming. Serves as a protecting barrier for a foundation planting of evergreens against the depredation of dogs.

Privet

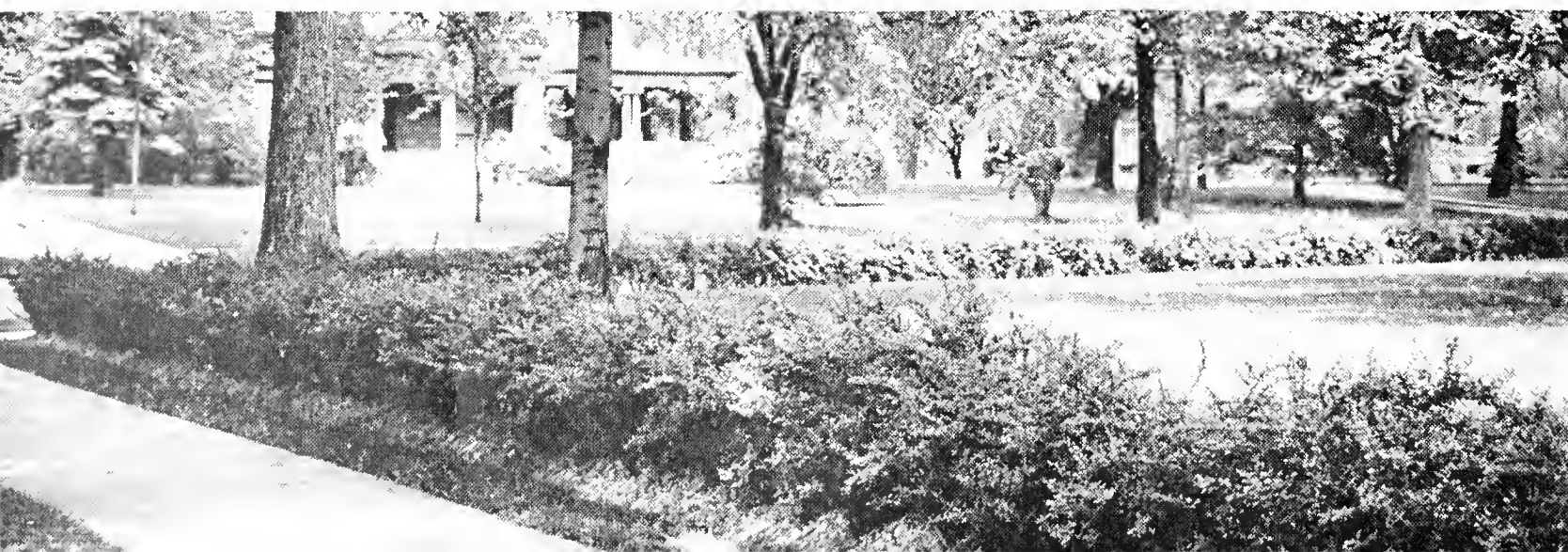
California. The most popular Privet for hedges. It is upright and stiff in habit. Foliage oval and dark green. It is almost an evergreen. Not so hardy as the others in the extreme northern sections. Is most attractive when trimmed to a height of 2 to 5 feet, about the height of a fence. May be planted in single rows, one to two feet apart, and trimmed to any shape wanted. The most beautiful Privet hedges are planted in two rows, the rows eight to twelve inches apart, the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart and "staggered." Begin to keep them trimmed back to a flat top the first summer, after they are well established, each year letting the plants grow higher until they reach the desired height. This will give you a dense, tight, board-like, impenetrable hedge, with a solid flat top two to four feet across. Should be trimmed in the

spring before the buds swell; and later again if there has been a strong growth. Does well in smoke and dust, and in shady places.

Amoor (or Amur) River. Will grow to ten feet in height, but may be pruned to any height and sheared to desired form. Branches are upright; foliage oval or oblong. Can be made very dense by pruning. Resembles California Privet in growth. Very hardy and almost an evergreen, holding its green leaves almost all winter. See California Privet for planting directions.

Ibota. This is one of the hardy Privets. It is of different size and habit, growing untrimmed to a height of five to six feet, and having horizontally spreading branches. It makes a better shrub individually than the others, and may be planted and trimmed for a formal hedge, the same as the California. The oval leaves are a dark, grayish-green. It has quite prominent fragrant white flowers in June, and black fruits in fall and winter which attract the birds. The foliage turns to a beautiful wine color in the late season, and remains nearly all winter. The Ibota is thrifty in shady locations and stands the smoke and dust of the cities well.

Locust, Honey. Makes one of the best hedges for tall wind-breaks or defense against trespassers. It has good foliage and small pink flowers in May, followed by seed pods a foot or more in length. For wind-breaks, may be set six or more feet apart; for impenetrable defense, set very close together—two or three feet—and in two rows, alternating or "staggering" the plants.



BARBERRY THUNBERGI; One of the finest of all hedges. Can be grown informally or as a formal hedge. Excellent to keep dogs or trespassers off the lawn.

Flowering Hedges

See shrub, perennial and rose sections for complete description of these varieties which are particularly desirable for hedging. Some special point that makes each one desirable is given below.

Althea. Tall, pyramidal, formal. Fine for background—especially for rose garden or perennials.

Baby Rambler and Rugosa Roses. No better hedge for year around beauty. Bright blossoms all summer. Plant a row of Baby Rambler Roses in front and Rugosa Roses behind them.

Coral Berry. Dainty, graceful form. Succeeds in smoke and dust, and dry sandy places, and in shade. Attractive pinkish-red berries fall and winter.

Cornus Elegantissima. Beautiful green and white foliage, making it fine for property line hedge from the street back. Purple-red bark and crimson berries all winter.

Cornus Sanguinea. White flowers in June. Black berries fall and winter. Blood-red bark all winter. Good for moist places and shady spots. Food and nests for birds.

Deutzia Gracilis. Very dainty, delicate arching branches. White flowers May and June. Very fine for low growing hedge. Plant red and white Phlox in front of it.

Elder Golden. Yellow foliage, large white blossoms, purple berries. A splendid foliage hedge in large grounds. A good hedge in shady or wet ground.

Eulalia. Fancy Grass. One of the best summer hedges for property lines and front yard. (See perennials for description.)

Hydrangeas. *Hydrangea Arborescens*, blooming from June into August, and *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*, blooming from late August till frost, when planted alternately make a hedge that gives a long season of bloom; of medium height. It will do well in shade and in smoky locations.

Japan Quince. Brilliant early flowers and fine foliage. Compact form. One of the best hedges.

Kerria Japonica. Graceful, dainty plant and foliage; three months golden yellow bloom; thrives in shade. Showy, vivid green twigs and branches all winter.

Lilac. Nothing surpasses the Lilac when a tall, bulky hedge is required across the back line for wind-break or seclusion. Flowers in May-June. Thrives in smoke and dust.

Peonies. The bright, luxuriant, large glossy foliage of the Peony, combined with its beautiful, showy, bright colored blossoms, makes it a very desirable hedge or border plant. Peonies are used extensively on each side of the walk and drive.

Pampas Grass. Makes a showy, distinctive, summer hedge for front yard, or to border driveways in large grounds. For description see perennial section.

Regel's Privet. Makes a fine hedge where room is available to permit of its graceful, low branching, bushy growth. Very hardy.

Snowberry. Graceful, compact bush, pink blossoms, followed in August by snow-white fruits that hang into the winter. Very showy; good in the shade; furnishes food and nests for birds; will grow in sandy, dry soil; and in smoky, dusty cities.

Spirea Billardi. Compact, upright, good foliage; beautiful flowers in July and August. Good for smoky locations.

Spirea Golden. Yellow foliage all summer; white flowers in June; showy red seed pods in July. Grows in smoky locations.

Spirea Thunbergi. For a four foot hedge in good sunlight it is fine. Has fine feathery foliage all summer; white flowers in April and May. Plant a row of some perennial like Phlox in front of it to bloom during the summer against the delicate foliage.

Spirea Van Houttei. One of the best shrubs for a flowering, ornamental hedge. It may be planted as close as two feet apart if a thick hedge is desired, but three to four feet is better distance, giving the shrub a chance to develop more naturally. It is a mass of white blossoms in May, and the foliage remains bright all summer. (See shrub section for full description.)

Syringas. All the Syringas make good hedges, but the *Virginalis* is the best because it blossoms from May until fall. Plant Delphiniums and Monardas alternately in a row in front of it. The Golden Syringa also makes a very effective hedge because of its unusual colored foliage.

Tamarix. Beautiful blossoms in April and May. It grows eight to ten feet; is erect, narrow and showy. A hedge of this makes a very striking background for Rose garden, Iris garden, or perennial beds. It makes a fine background for any place, accenting the landscape, its beautiful greenery giving almost a tropical aspect. It will thrive in dry, sandy soil where other hedges fail.

Weigela. The *Rosea* and the *Variegated* Weigelas are the best Weigelas for hedging; the former for its blossoms, the latter for its foliage. Weigelas thrive in the smoke and dust of cities.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS—A Glorious Flowering Hedge

HARDY VINES

Vines are as necessary for shade and beauty in their way, as trees, shrubs, and perennials. They lend beauty to every scene, when properly selected and placed, by their grace and outline and sweeping drapery, and aside from the beauty inherent in themselves may be made doubly effective by concealing all unsightly and ugly places.

Vines will turn a stone wall, or a stone pile, or dead stump, into a mound of charming beauty. Trained into a dead or dying tree, and hanging in festoons from its branches, they form a picture that varies in its charm with every change of light and every passing breeze.

On fences or lattices they make a frame for the entire back yard, a screen for the service yard or vegetable garden, or they may enclose a back yard living or play room.

Trained over old out-buildings, such as stables, which still remain on many places, or sheds, vines make beautiful an otherwise unsightly place.

Growing on fences, or wires strung on posts, they make a most attractive boundary line.

Trained over the porch or summer house, they afford shelter from sun and storm, as well as seclusion.

On arbors they furnish shade and beauty. Trained over pergolas (which must always "lead somewhere" to be in good taste) they lend beauty and shade and color, and make entirely delightful with lights and shadows the covered pathway.

Trained over the walls of old houses, vines change many an architectural failure into a thing of graceful lines and curves.

Vines impart an air of age and permanency that is impossible without them. Their wealth of green is balm to tired, dust-laden eyes in mid-summer, and soothing to the nerves. What is more delightful on a hot afternoon, than to enter a back yard neatly grassed, and enclosed with vines growing over fences, lattices, arbors and summer houses?

In decorating the yard, begin with vines and end with them. They take up no room, rather they furnish the background of the planting, like the back curtain of the theater. They emphasize and reflect the values of shrubs and plants. They finish the landscaping, as wall decorations and window draperies complete the furnishings in the house. The room with bare walls and un-

draped windows never looks complete. Neither does the home without vines.

But to get good results in this exterior decorating it is necessary to know something of vines and their proper uses. Some are better than others for porches, fences, arbors, lattices, pergolas, etc., built of wood; others are best adapted to buildings, walls, porch pillars, columns, etc., built of stone, brick or concrete. They are suitable for this purpose because they cling naturally to the material by means of aerial roots, as does the Bignonia or Scarlet Trumpet Vine, or tendrils that attach the vine firmly and hold it in place, like the Ampelopsis Veitchi.

Then there are vines like the Matrimony Vine, that grow down on walls and on banks of earth, and make good ground covers, and the vines with beautiful blossoms that are best for arbors and pergolas.

There is a vine for every use, and in our carefully selected list there will be found varieties for every possible situation.

Climbing Roses, which are among the very best vines for pergolas, arches, doorways and many other places, are described in the Rose section of this catalog; and Grapes, which are among the best for fences, arbors, lattices and similar situations—furnishing fruit as well as serving other purposes—are listed in the Fruit section.

When planting vines to cover walls, plant at least 2 feet from the wall, because near the wall the earth often contains broken stones and rubble, and rubbish without plant food. When the shoots get a 2 or 3 feet start, dig a 3 inch-deep trench for each shoot, from the root to the wall, in various directions, and bury the shoots in the trenches, letting the ends come up in the shape of an open fan just at the base of the wall. This does four things; it permits mowing without danger of cutting the shoots or branches at their base; it permits the roots to get more moisture from the roof and from rain; it gives the roots better soil and more room to expand; it strengthens the root system also, because shoots that are buried under ground will put out rootlets, and become part of the root system. This is decidedly the best way to plant vines for walls and buildings. It is a valuable point to remember.

Ampelopsis Veitchi—See Ivy.

Bignonia Radicans or Trumpet Flower. A strong, robust, hardy vine, growing 15 to 20 feet, with light green foliage. It has showy, orange-red, trumpet-shaped blossoms 5 or 6 inches long, in clusters at the tips of the branches, that begin to come in July and continue for several weeks. The vine has fine, very stout aerial roots along its branches which will cling to any material when they can find an opening for a foothold. Will cling solidly to brick or stone walls if they are old or are rough enough; will twine around the gutter pipes, around posts and pillars; will cover almost any material, and is one of our most decorative vines, exceedingly long-lived. A magnificent vine on rocks, posts, heavy trellises, etc.

Birchwort. See Dutchman's Pipe.

Bittersweet, Celastrus Scandens. A hardy rapid growing native vine. Its small yellow flowers, in addition to the berries, which hang all winter, form a combination that makes this one of the most popular vines. The large clusters of orange-red berries are usually cut off and used to brighten the home in winter.

CHINESE WISTERIA—Our Wisteria vines blossom young as they are grown by grafting scions from vines that produce flowers in abundance each year.



Clematis

One of our most charming vine families. It is especially recommended for porches, pillars, fences, arbors, trellises and pergolas, and for covering old trees and stumps. It grows to various lengths, from 8 to 20 feet or more. The small-flowered varieties are very hardy and easy to grow. The large-flowered varieties are hardy, but not quite so easy to establish—needing some care at first and winter protection in severe climates, but when established, cause no more trouble. They are so beautiful, they are well worth while.

Coccinea (Small flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet. A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing small thick, bell-shaped flowers, of bright coral-red, in wonderful profusion, from June till frost. Its small, shiny leaves are very ornamental.

Paniculata (Small flowered). Sometimes called Star Clematis. It makes the most vigorous growth of them all, growing 20 to 30 feet in length, and so luxuriant in its growth that it will stand frequent cutting back. It is a most cheerful vine, with beautiful green foliage, and begins to blossom in late August or September, when it will be a perfect mass of dainty, small, white, star-like flowers, which have a most alluring and penetrating fragrance. The blossoms are followed by attractive, silvery-white seed pods. It is one of our hardiest, most satisfactory vines for porches, pergolas, trellises, etc.

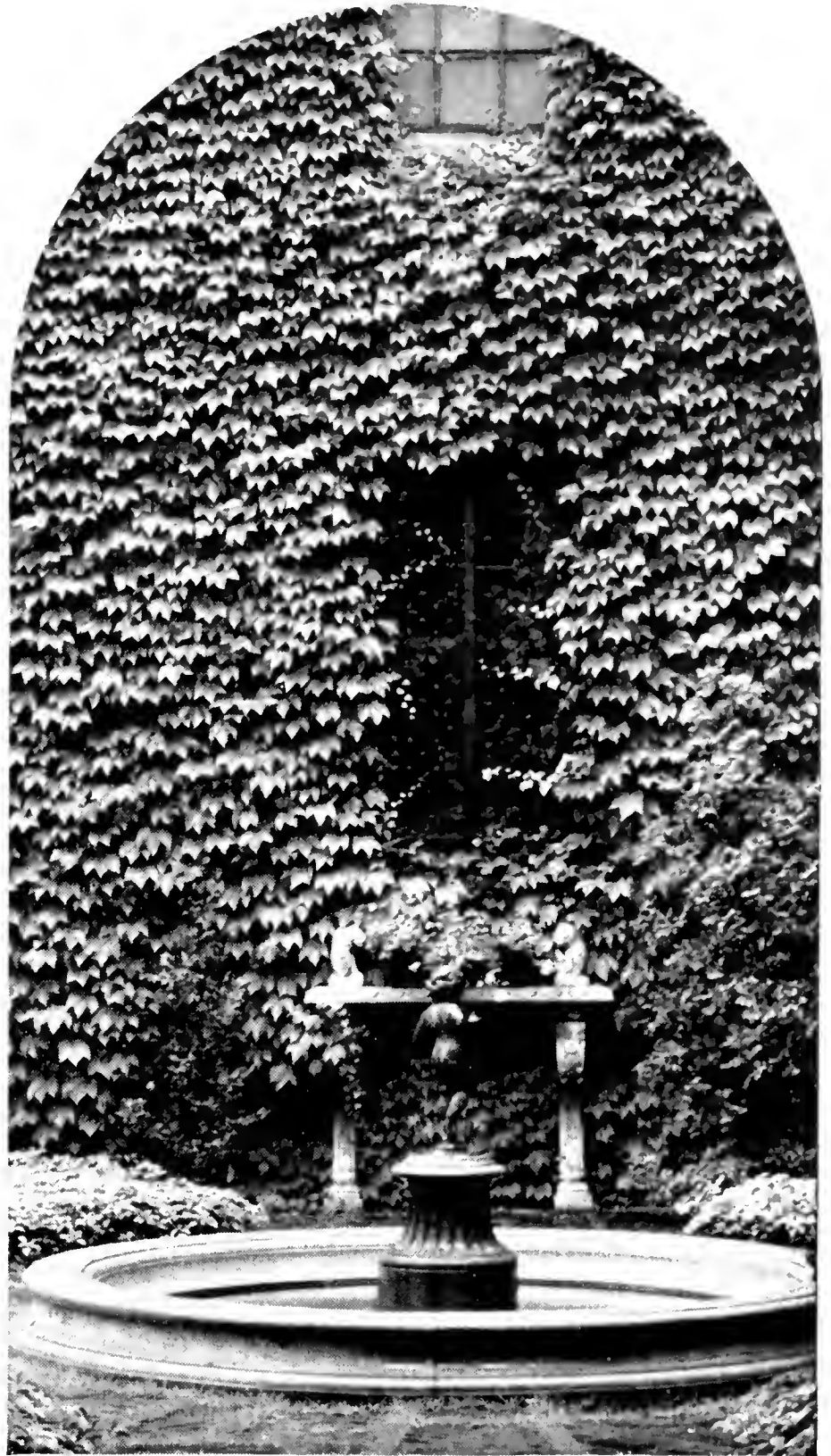
Duchess of Edinburgh (Large flowered). Grows 8 to 10 feet. Considered the best double, pure-white variety. Flowers are large, coming in July and lasting for several weeks.

Henryi (Large flowered). Grows to 10 feet. Considered the best creamy-white variety. Very large flowers. A charming vine for any place. It blossoms in late July or early August, and continues to bloom freely for several weeks.

Jackmani (Large flowered). Grows to 10 feet. A rapid climber; blossoms July to September; flowers large of an intense violet-purple. Probably the best known and most popular of the large-flowered kinds.

Madame Edouard Andre (Large flowered). Grows to 8 feet. It has very large, brilliant flowers of reddish-crimson. It is a free and persistent bloomer, from July to September. A fine adornment for the porch or pergola. A lattice covered with this delightful variety would form a most attractive and striking back-curtain for the Rose or Iris garden. Imagine a well-kept garden of Hybrid Tea Roses, with a solid background of the attractive greenery of this vine, spangled with the large, star shaped crimson blossoms.

Ramona (Large flowered). Grows from 8 to 10 feet in length, blossoming in July and for several weeks. Its flowers are large and of clear, sky-blue. Its name is romantic. Its color is romantic. Its pure, ethereal



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII OR BOSTON IVY
Clings to masonry without support

azure reflects the pale sky of early evening. Has a quiet beauty that fits the wistful days of August, and gives it a charm all its own—restful and refreshing.

Dutchman's Pipe (Birthwort). A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth. Attains a length of 30 feet. It has very large, heart-shaped leaves, and during the summer has purplish blossoms. The leaves retain their dense green color from early spring to late fall. No other vine forms so dense a growth, keeping out the sun completely, and forming a dense screen. It is very hardy, extremely long-lived, and has the advantage of freedom from diseases and pests.

Evergreen Bittersweet, Euonymus Radicans. It is an evergreen, with large, rounded, glossy leaves which are attractive the year around, and with yellow fruits. Grown as a vine it attains a length of 10 to 15 feet. It is essentially a cover for low walls. For this purpose it is unsurpassed, being close-covering and absolutely hardy. It thrives in dry, sandy and barren places, and as a seashore vine, and is a success in the rock garden. It clings to walls and trees by its aerial roots, and adorns them all the year. It is useful on hillsides or embankments to prevent erosion. It may be set in rows, a foot or two apart, and used as a border or edging for paths and flower beds, for which use it is admirably adapted, as it retains its green leaves the year around.

NEWARK
NURSERY STOCK
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hardy Vines—Cont.

Grape Vines. All Grape Vines make suitable ornamental coverings for fences, lattices, arbors, etc., their large green leaves making them very attractive, while by furnishing fruit they combine utility with beauty. They make a charming cover for a summer house and may be used in many places. For description of varieties, see page 67.

Giant Climbing Violet. See **Clematis Jackmani.**

Honeysuckle

Hall's Japan or Lonicera Japonica. Grows 10 to 15 feet in length. Has very attractive blossoms which open white and turn to yellow, from June till September. It is a strong grower, with deep green foliage which remains green till midwinter when the vine is grown as a climber, and is evergreen till spring when grown as a ground cover. The blossoms are dainty, very fragrant and very sweet, with honey-juices which the humming birds love. It grows in partial shade; is thoroughly at home whether along the woodland paths of a large estate, or covering porch, arbor or trellis in the more modest home grounds. It succeeds in dry, sandy places, or in half shaded locations, and adds to the winter aspect with its green leaves and colored fruits. If there is a hillside or a bank which you want to plant, either for beauty alone or to prevent erosion, try this recipe: Set out here and there, low growing, flowering shrubs, like Rugosa Roses, the shrubby Dogwoods, the low Spireas, Barberry Thunbergi, etc.; then on the ground for ground cover, for beauty, and to hold the soil, plant the Evergreen Bittersweet, Memorial Rose and Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, to run here and there under the shrubs. You will have color all summer and all winter from foliage, blossoms and fruits. A bank thus covered will be

a joy and a source of pleasure twelve months every year. Just let it run wild after it gets a start.

Monthly Fragrant or Belgian Honeysuckle. Grows 10 to 15 feet. It blossoms from June to September continually. The foliage is light green, the flowers red outside and a red-buff inside; very fragrant and pretty. This vine is fine on walls, stumps, arbors and trellises. It is a very rapid grower.

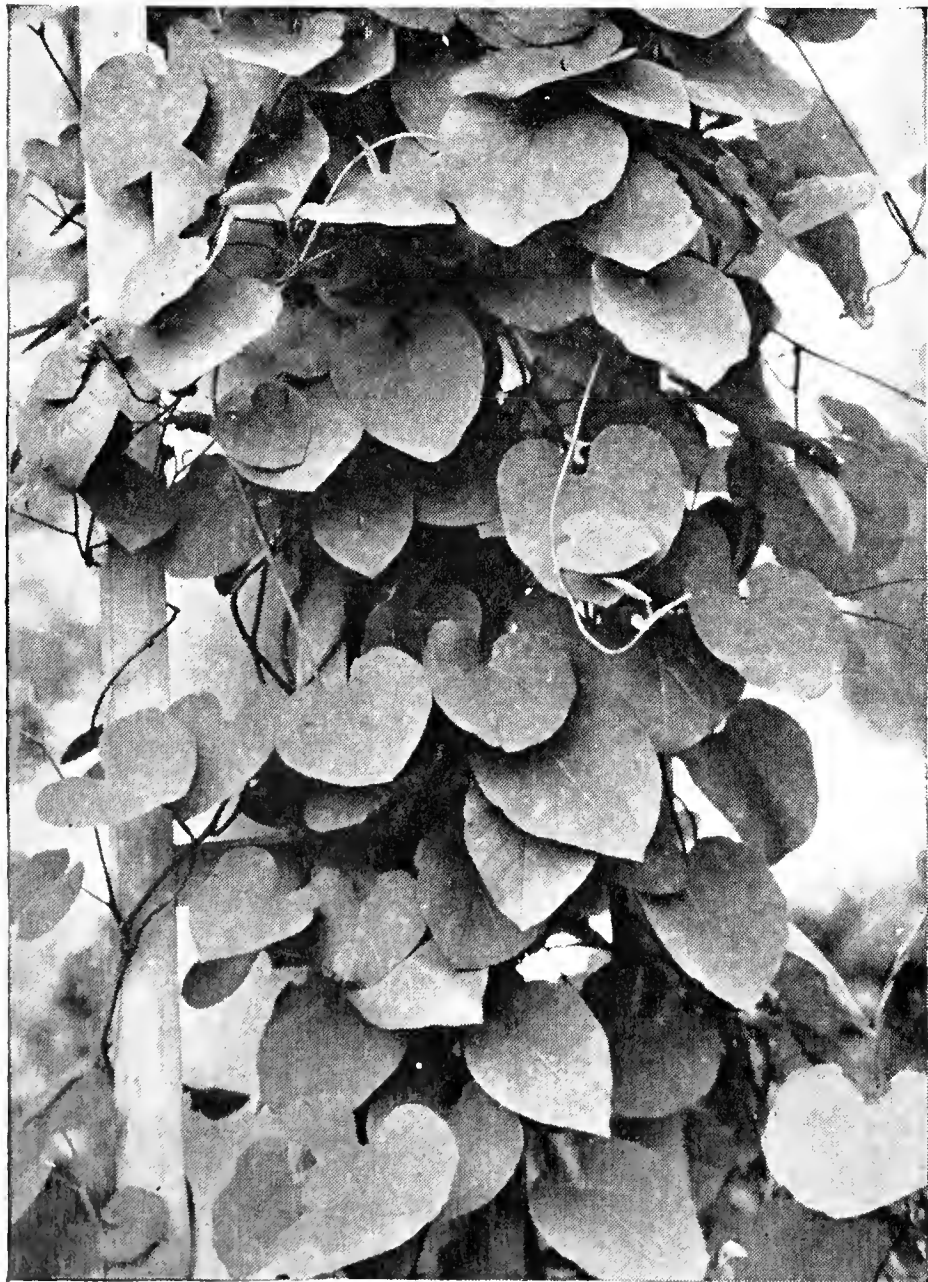
Scarlet Trumpet, Lonicera Sempervirens. Grows 10 to 15 feet. A very useful vine, blooming from June to September. The blossoms are of bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped and very showy, but lack fragrance. The vine is a very strong grower, with rich, dark green leaves which are gray underneath, and may be used on trellises, arbors, and in almost any situation where bright, cheerful vine-draperies are desired. The fruits that follow the blossoms in the fall are yellow and hang in clusters till into the winter. It is an exceedingly hardy vine; a fine bloomer. One of the best and most used honeysuckles because of its brilliant crimson blossoms and yellow fruits.

Yellow Trumpet, Lonicera Flava. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Is very dense in growth. Leaves are large, green, oval, and silvery white beneath—a fine feature of this variety. It blossoms in May and June—earlier than the other varieties. The flowers are large, trumpet-shaped; a bright orange-yellow in color, and fragrant. The berries are in clusters and are a bright, showy scarlet; very conspicuous in fall and early winter. Suitable for all places about the yard, and desirable for color contrast.

Ivy

American Ivy, Virginia Creeper or Woodbine (Ampelopsis quinquefolia). For many uses it is the finest vine we have. It has tendrils for support, but both branches and leaves are larger and heavier than in the Boston Ivy. It grows 20 to 30 feet in length. The leaves are quite large, five in cluster to distinguish it from poison ivy, which has three in a cluster. It is a fast, vigorous grower, very hardy—can hardly be killed. The foliage is a very beautiful green, turning to colors in the fall unequalled by any other Vine. The fall and winter fruits are black, while those of the poison ivy are white. It is fine for shading porches; for growing over old buildings; will grow in barren, sandy soil, making it a good ground cover on banks, especially at the seashore. It grows over rock piles and hides them, or over old stumps. It will completely and luxuriantly fill a dead or dying tree, making it a mass of green all summer and a regular pillar of fire in autumn when its foliage turns to scarlet and crimson of the most vivid hues.

Boston Ivy or Japan Ivy (Ampelopsis veitchii). The best of all vines for covering stone, concrete or brick, as it clings closely and tenaciously with its tendrils to the material, without support, and shows almost human intelligence in the way it finds its way about and spreads out to cover the bare spaces. Not suitable to cover wood material as it will not cling well to wood. It adds grace and beauty to good buildings; makes picturesque the most unsightly. It grows to a length of 30 or 40 feet, and under favorable conditions, higher. The leaves are a beautiful green, three-lobed, and grow very thickly, overlapping each other and forming a tapestry of rare charm. The foliage becomes very gorgeous in autumn. It has black fruits which will remain into the winter. It is the vine usually seen on churches and other buildings. This vine endures smoky and dusty conditions, making it good for city planting. To cover walls it may be planted 3 or 4 feet apart, but if care is taken to help the young shoots spread out and get a proper start, need not be closer than 8 feet. On Churches and



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE
Finest porch vine for shade

Boston or Japan Ivy—Cont.

other large buildings, planting should be guided by the architect as to distance. Properly started—some shoots horizontally, some perpendicularly—the shoots will spread out like an open fan.

English Ivy (Hedera Helix). Grows 10 to 30 feet. The well-known, good old English Ivy. It is an evergreen and its foliage is beautiful. The large leaves are three-lobed, thick and leathery; of a rich, dark, glossy green. It has aerial rootlets with which it clings to masonry. It is a very superior vine for covering walls of masonry, and is peculiarly adapted to church edifices, imparting a rare atmosphere of age, dignity, and distinction. It is a favorite vine in the rock garden; is fine for ground covering especially in shady places where grass will not grow. It therefore fills a unique place in the cemetery. There are graves on which grass will not grow, owing to shade and other conditions, which may be given a very lovely and appropriate covering with this ivy. It is very hardy and thrifty the year around in all but extreme climates. Where the cold is too severe, and it is exposed to the sun, the leaves will burn in winter unless protected by some shade. Hence, in severe climates, it should be planted in the shade of walls or buildings—as on the north side of a church—to get the best winter results. Like some other broad-leaved evergreens its foliage is partly browned or bronzed under the winter sun, returning to green again in the spring. The more protection it has from the sun the greener will the leaves remain all winter.

Matrimony Vine, Chinese Box Thorn or Lycium.

Grows 8 to 10 feet. It blossoms in June, and in the fall has enormous quantities of brilliant crimson berries that hang into the winter, making beauty in the landscape and furnishing food for birds. This is a general utility vine, that has many uses in different situations. Valuable as a carpet vine for the prevention of erosion on banks and hillsides, because each joint in the branches that presses into the soil takes firm hold and a colony of deep and spreading roots is soon established. For ornamental purposes, it may be used on low walls and similar places. Its habit, however, is to grow downward, and this should be remembered. The slender branches naturally droop, making it a very fine vine to plant at the tops of embankments and retaining walls to form festoons and draperies. For the same reason it may be planted in flower boxes on window ledges, or balconies, in receptacles in the top of posts and pillars, or in the cemetery urn. It is very hardy and spreads rapidly. The leaves are small and green. The myriad berries, growing along slender, draping or festooned branches, are a delight all the fall and winter. It is a valuable ally in the rock garden, or in dry and difficult situations.

Perennial Sweet Pea. A very useful, hardy vine growing 5 to 8 feet in length. It produces very freely and constantly clusters of typical Sweet Pea blossoms from July into September, sometimes till frost, rose or crimson in color. It is useful to grow naturally on banks, or to train over stumps or fences. Can be used anywhere that a vine of its length is needed. It prefers shady and moist places, thriving where other flowering vines will not live. The blossoms are very dainty and beautiful, but lack the Sweet Pea fragrance. It is herbaceous, not woody, growing quickly in the spring. One of the best perennial vines.

Roses, Climbing. Unexcelled in many plans. Grown over the house entrance, they give a smile of welcome. Over the pergola, they form a bower of beauty. Over the summer house, they invite to leisure and a contemplation of garden charms. Grown over the archway leading to the rose garden, they form a fitting prelude to the delights contained therein. For varieties and colors turn to the Rose Section of this catalog.

Silver Lace Vine (Polygonum Auberti). The name itself describes this new outstanding Vine. Its beautiful foamy spray of lacy flowers makes this handsome Vine a popular favorite. During the season which extends from mid-summer until late



SILVER LACE VINE
Rapid-growing, charming

fall it is completely covered with silvery, lace-like white flowers. A fast, strong grower of twining habit, growing twenty feet the first season. Two plants will cover an ordinary porch or trellis the first year. Always recommended where quick shade is needed and when you want the best.

Trumpet Flower. See **Bignonia.**

Virginia Creeper. See **Ivy, American.**

Wisteria, Chinese Purple or White. (Sinensis). A woody vine of strong, vigorous habit, growing to a length of twenty to thirty feet. It is a tightly twining vine, curling tightly around conductor pipes, telephone wires, ropes, tree branches or anything to which it can attach itself. Its foliage is grayish-green; the flowers are small, in dense pendulous clusters, a foot in length, purple in color and fragrant. The vine blossoms in May and June, and frequently in August and later in lesser profusion. It will grow in any good soil, and even in light sandy soil. Planted at the base of a dead or dying tree it will fill it with beautiful results. Plant it on arbors, fences, pergolas, where its pendant blossoms are very effective. Plant it at the corner of the veranda and train it to the top and along the veranda roof. Train it to the roof and let it follow the cornice. It is of such sturdy woody growth that it may be easily trained to a standard tree form of considerable size. We have the Chinese Wisteria in purple flowered and also in white flowered.

Woodbine. See **Ivy, American.**

OUR STOCK GROWS
OR
WE REPLACE IT FREE

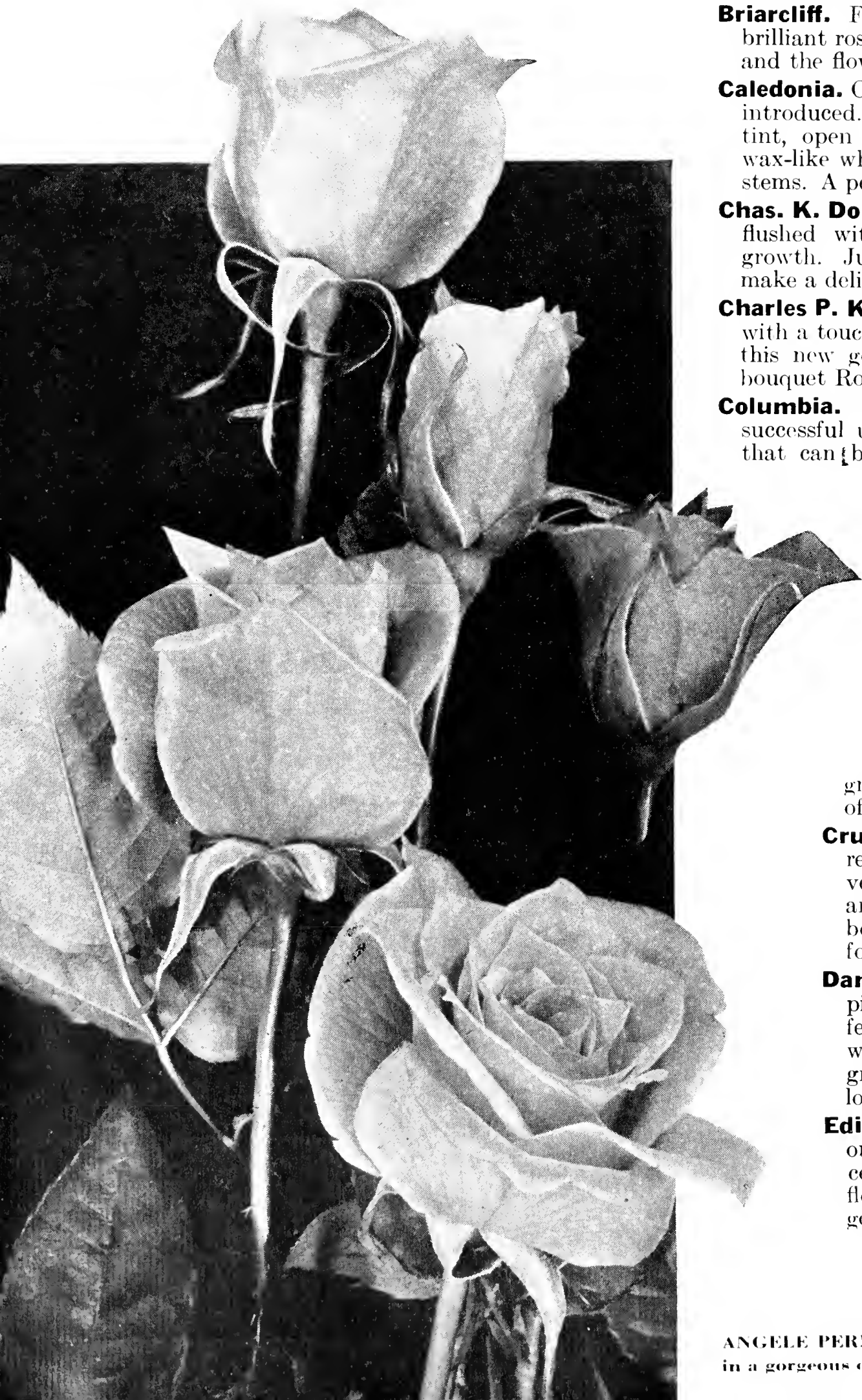
Hardy Field-Grown Everblooming Roses

Nothing surpasses the satisfaction which the Rose lover gains from a properly selected planting of Everblooming Roses. We offer our patrons Everblooming Roses throughout the entire color range in varieties which are thoroughly hardy, strong growers, and profuse bloomers throughout the entire summer. That is why we have given perhaps more thought to Everblooming Roses than to any other department of our Nursery.

Our Roses are out-door field grown—hardy, thrifty and vigorous. Do not confuse our hardy Two Year field grown Roses with the much lighter grade hot-house, pot grown Roses, grown under glass and offered at low prices. Our field grown hardy Roses have bloomed each summer for Two Years in the Nursery before being dug for shipment. We produce the best quality Rose Bushes; Roses that can be depended on to grow and bloom profusely.

Ami Quinard. Darkest of the reds. Blackish buds on long, strong stems, open to double flowers of velvety-crimson-maroon, with a soft black luster. Instead of fading, the petals get darker as the bloom ages. A splendid fragrant cutting Rose.

Angele Pernet. Its most unusual feature is its glorious crimson and gold color. Simply indescribable is its lovely coppery apricot shadings, blending from vivid red to a glowing orange. Large full petaled blooms make gorgeous bouquets.



Autumn. The richest colored flower among the Multi-colored Roses. Its buds of deep burnt-orange, almost brown, open into large, very double blooms of the same color, stained and splashed with red, orange and various shades of pink. A bouquet of exquisitely fragrant Autumn Roses is a real picture of Autumn's glorious colors.

Betty Uprichard. The outside of the petals is a blend of deep-toned carmine with coppery orange while the inside is mostly a delicate salmon-pink. A delightfully contrastive type.

Briarcliff. Fragrant, high-centered double blooms of brilliant rose-pink. The buds are large and pointed, and the flowers are very long lasting.

Caledonia. One of the most beautiful white Roses ever introduced. Very large white buds with a greenish tint, open to majestic, perfumed blooms of pure wax-like white. Long lasting flowers borne on strong stems. A perfect garden and cutting Rose.

Chas. K. Douglas. Extra large, brilliant scarlet buds flushed with velvety crimson. Vigorous upright growth. Just a few of these dominating rich buds make a delightful bouquet.

Charles P. Kilham. Striking flaming scarlet, orange with a touch of violet, all have a part in developing this new gorgeous Rose. Spicy fragrance. A fine bouquet Rose.

Columbia. An American Rose equally popular and successful under glass and in the garden—something that can be said of very few varieties. Buds and blooms are large, full, well shaped and of a brilliant rosy pink color that deepens as the flowers age. The blooms of Columbia outlast nearly all others. Makes a strong growth, blooms profusely and constantly.

Copper Beauty (Condesa de Santiago). Produces a profusion of beautiful fully double, two-toned blossoms, deep coppery pink inside with golden yellow reverse.

Very hardy and extremely fragrant. A new "Prize-Winning" introduction of merit.

Crusader. A magnificent fragrant new cherry red rose, reverse of petals suffused with silver. The buds are long and pointed, blooms are of mammoth size and fullness, and borne on stiff stems that make it a favorite for bouquets.

Dame Edith Helen. A beautiful, large shell pink Rose. One of the largest and most perfect of the newer Roses. The shapely buds with beautifully arranged petals, most fragrant of all pink Roses, blossom freely on long, strong stems.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Long pointed cream, orange, and rosy carmine buds open to high-centered, perfectly formed salmon-colored flowers that are heavily overspread with gold. Very fragrant.

ANGELE PERNET—Crimson and gold blended in a gorgeous combination. Extremely hardy.

Duchess of Athol. The coloring and shading of this wonderful new rose are beyond word description. Only the eye can appreciate the exquisite beauty of its rich glowing golden apricot with vivid luminous coral shades shining from beneath. Truly a rose master piece.

Duchess of Wellington. Large, well-formed buds opening to semi-double flowers, intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson and changing to deep coppery saffron-yellow as the blooms become fully open. Large petals, great substance, delightful fragrance and the utmost freedom of growth and bloom.

Duchess of York. A cutting rose par excellence. The shapely Golden-Yellow buds open to high centered flowers of the same gorgeous golden color, with shrimp-pink center and deep gold base. Highly perfumed—fine for both the garden and cut flowers.

E. G. Hill. The latest masterpiece in red Roses. Massive bloom of deep maroon, shading to deeper red, velvety on inside. The last word in glorious red Roses. Blooms continually from June until frost.

Empress. A lovely new crimson and gold masterpiece. Its unusual buds open to gorgeous full, fragrant duo-tone flowers. You must have Empress in your garden—no other Rose can take its place.

Etoile de France. A decidedly dependable Rose with long, pointed buds. Flowers very fragrant, large, cupped, velvety crimson with vivid cerise center. Vigorous and bushy habit. Continuous bloomer. Very few thorns.

Etoile de Hollande. Very fragrant, brilliant red blooms of magnificent size and with enormous petals. Blooms perfect when half open, showing the attractive centers when fully open. Free blooming.

Fantasy. Rosarians emphatically state that this is the finest pink garden Rose in the world today. The perfectly formed buds and flowers of soft, non-fading pearly-pink are produced in great profusion all thru the growing season. As a cut-flower it retains its form and lasts longer than any Rose we know. Very fragrant.

Francis Scott Key. Very large, double flowers of a rich crimson-red; a strong, sturdy grower and free bloomer that always attracts attention: particularly good in the fall:

Frau Karl Druschki. Known also as "Snow Queen" and "White American Beauty." The finest white rose and one of the finest of all Roses, perfect in every detail. Of exquisite shape, with pointed buds framed in closely set rich and abundant dark foliage, opening rather loosely, the outer petals often tinged with just a suggestion of pink. Perfectly hardy, it is a true monthly blooming variety, flowering constantly and profusely right up until hard frost. No Rose collection, however small, should be without this magnificent Rose.

General MacArthur. A very sweet scented garden Rose of unusual merit. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet buds open into full blooms of good keeping qualities. Vigorous. Free bloomer.

Golden Dawn. A marvelous new multicolored introduction. Long pointed buds open to fully double, finely formed fragrant flowers of coral-red with an orange base—a color combination which results in this Rose standing out as the "beauty" of the Rose garden. Flowers are born on long, strong cutting stems.

Golden Gleam. Perfectly formed buds of pure yellow, open to large blooms of lovely clear daffodil-yellow, which come in great profusion from June until Fall. It has the sweetest, honey-like fragrance of any Rose we know. One bloom will perfume a room.

Golden Pernet. Rich colorful blossom. Petals well placed. Deep yellow buds never shows the black center. An excellent bedding Rose.



CALEDONIA

Every rose garden should contain this loveliest of white roses.

Grenoble. Extremely fine bright scarlet very pointed buds that open into perfectly formed giant size pure scarlet flowers. A strong growing, splendid garden and cutting Rose.

Gruss an Teplitz. If brilliant color and quantity of bloom are valued, then this will be considered the best red Rose. The flowers open somewhat loosely, but the color is dazzling in its intensity; almost a scarlet, and the flowers are borne in such profusion and so constantly as to make the bush the most conspicuous figure in any garden. Hardy and strong, constantly and profusely in bloom, the reddest of Roses.

His Majesty. A new introduction of an exceptionally fragrant, large flowering deep red rose that you will surely want. Beautiful in bud as well as in full bloom, it is fine for cutting.

Hoover. A beautiful new introduction with a dazzling color effect. The buds are of superb shape, deep copper red in color. They open with a lovely blending of scarlet, vivid rose-pink, flame color and orange-yellow. The blooms are large and fragrant.

Imperial Potentate. One of the finest brilliant pink Roses. The beautiful bloom is of shining rose-pink, very double, with firm heavy petals. It possesses a most delicate fragrance which is unexcelled among pink Roses. Blooms freely on long erect branches. Vigorous growing, deep green foliage.

Joanna Hill. Vigorous growing variety, bearing bright yellow Roses shading to orange in the heart. Large, long pointed buds. An attractive new sort, desirable for bedding.

Julien Potin. The aristocrat of pure yellow Roses. Flowers are produced in endless succession from June until frost. Buds of yellow with dashes of carmine, open to long-lasting, clear yellow, large blooms. You will love its sweet spicy fragrance.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Long, pointed buds, opening creamy white, beautifully shaped, refined, fragrant, delicate yet large. One of the most popular white Roses.

Killarney Brilliant. A sport of the foregoing, similar in every respect except that it is a more brilliant pink, almost red.



GOLDEN PERNET

A non-fading, free blooming yellow rose of distinction

Killarney Queen (Pink). Good, strong growth: The buds are long and finely formed, opening to rather loose blooms. The color is rosy pink. We recommend this for northern gardens as one of our finest everblooming Roses.

Killarney, White. Another variation of the original Killarney, with all its good points of strength, hardiness and continuity of bloom, differing only in having white flowers of the same fine quality.

Lady Alice Stanley. Probably the most highly perfumed of pink everblooming roses. A delicate shell-pink in color, it is a strong grower, and unusually generous of flower. An excellent bouquet variety.

Lady Fortevoit. You will treasure this outstanding golden-orange Rose in your garden. Deep apricot orange in the bud, opening to a glorious golden-orange in the full rose. Its enchanting perfume, its ability to bloom heavily all summer will delight you.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Immense copper-orange buds. Blooms into flowers of golden yellow and apricot, flamed with bronze and scarlet.

Lady Mary Elizabeth. Brilliant carmine blooms of magnificent size, very fragrant, fine for cut flowers.

Lord Calvert. Large, brilliant, velvety-red flowers. A very constant bloomer. A dominating bush in the garden and a beautiful, rare flower.

Lord Charlemont. Sweet-scented, very dark and velvety in color, it appears almost black at times. Even the foliage is dark. Buds are long, pointed and large. The expanded flower is very double and lasting. Plant it by all means if you like a dark red rose.

Los Angeles. A Rose that created a veritable sensation when introduced, taking highest awards here and abroad. The color is the prized red and yellow combination; the petals are bright pink, tinged with coral and shading to rich yellow at the base. The form of the flower is perfect and it does not open too promptly. The growth is exceptionally strong for this color, throwing numerous sturdy, stiff branches that crown themselves with blooms of wondrous beauty. To those whose gardens still lack Los Angeles, we recommend this finest of American Roses.

Luxemburg. Golden orange-yellow flowers. A fine large, full-double Rose of vigorous branching habit and unusual freedom.

Margaret McGredy. An outstanding new variety of a startling new color combination—coral, orange and gold blended to produce a gorgeous sight both in the garden and cut for indoors where its haunting fragrance will pervade the room.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Buds slender, yellow. Blooms large and well shaped, of bright canary yellow, deeper in the center. Free bloomer.

Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont. Coppery orange buds, developing into many-petaled full flowers of a rich lasting creamy yellow. A high-color spot in your rose garden. Do not overlook this new beauty.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. A beautiful scarlet coppery orange, heavily flushed with red on the outside of petals, giving both buds and bloom a rich and almost dazzling effect. Fine for cutting. The open flowers are large, beautifully formed and delicately perfumed. One of the best all-purpose varieties.

Olympiad. A striking new variety. Very large, cerise-red and crimson bloom on a stem of gold. A colorful plant that is quite a new combination of colors. A flashy, picturesque novelty.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh coloring, shading to yellow. Especially fine in bud and when half open. One of the favorite hothouse Roses, yet highly successful as a garden Rose, making a good growth and blooming constantly. The bloom keeps a long time after cutting. Makes a splendid display in beds. Large, dark green foliage, plant of vigorous, upright habit.

Pink Radiance. We recommend Radiance as the best Everblooming Rose for the North—or South either. As hardy as the hardiest Hybrid Teas, of good, strong, bushy growth, with fine, double blooms of clear, bright pink, produced abundantly and from June until frost, Radiance is deservedly the most popular Rose of its class in northern gardens. It is an American variety, too, and if we could have only one Rose bush, we think it would be Radiance.

Red Radiance. Similar in all respects to the original Radiance, of which it is a fixed sport, differing only in color, this being a fine, rich red which does not fade nor dull with age. A variety that we recommend for its unusual hardiness as a Hybrid Tea, for its constant and abundant blooming habit, for its good, healthy growth, its rich color and delicate fragrance. One of the best garden Roses.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Stained copper-red buds of great size opening to large golden yellow blooms tinged with reddish buff. Fully double and very large and fragrant. A supremely gorgeous Rose, developing to surpassing magnificence in the cool weeks of autumn. Splendid foliage and strong stems. Very popular everywhere.

Romance. Buds of bright yellow, open into gorgeous double blooms. Sweetly scented, continuous flowering heavy bloomer. A fine dependable yellow sort.

Roslyn. Beautiful orange buds. Full golden yellow bloom, deeper in center, with orange splashings on back of petals. Exceptionally fragrant.

Sensation. A very double, deep Rose of enormous size, scarlet-crimson in color and very sweetly scented. The plant is of strong and vigorous growth.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. A vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit and luxuriant brilliant green foliage. The buds are long and pointed and of exquisite shape, carried on long stiff stems. The flowers are large and full, of striking sunflower yellow and beautifully formed.

Splendor. A very different new multicolored Creation. Light brown, carmine, orange and violet, all have a part in its color. When fully open the violet and orange shades predominate. Spicy fragrance. A cutting rose. Blooms continuously from June till frost.

Sunburst. Fine yellow, deepening towards orange at base of petals. The long, pointed buds are very attractive. A vigorous grower, blooming constantly.

Sunkist. From the time the bud begins to unfurl, until several days later when the petals fall to the ground, Sunkist, is a Rose of entrancing beauty. The buds are large, long-pointed, brilliant yellow and slowly unfold to a brilliant yellow bloom with rich red shading. Its fragrance is simply delicious. Free bloomer. Excellent for cutting.

Talisman. Strikingly beautiful, this extraordinary new Rose is a remarkable blending of old rose, deep pink, apricot, gold, and rich yellow. As the bloom ages the colors become brighter. The most vivid colors yet produced in Roses and constantly in bloom.

Templar. Clear sparkling crimson flowers, very full and fragrant. Blossoms from early summer until autumn. Particularly handsome and exquisitely fragrant.

Venus. Two toned pink. The buds are perfect in form, long, artistically shaped, of a rich carmine pink and open to a high-pointed, two-toned pink Rose of great beauty and fragrance. A garden rose we rate above par. For cut flowers it has no equal.

Hardy June Roses

This class of Roses was started by crossing the Damask Rose with the China Rose and then with the Bourbon type. The roses of this kind bloom very freely during the early summer, and often have other periods of blooming during the late summer and fall. Included are varieties that produce the largest and handsomest flowers. The size, the color, the fragrance of this class of roses make them favorites everywhere, but especially in the North.

American Beauty. A profuse bloomer with very large, deep pink to carmine-cerise flowers that are delightfully fragrant and usually borne on rather stiff stems, heavily clothed with foliage.

Harrison's Yellow. Fine, rich yellow, small and very double. Blooms in great profusion but in the spring only. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow Roses. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in such profusion that the plants are a mass of color.

Paul Neyron. Has the largest individual blooms of any Rose. They are well shaped, too; double, fragrant and of a fine, clear pink color.

Prince Camille de Rohan. One of the darkest red Roses; dark, but not somber, being brightened with a tinge of almost scarlet brilliance. The buds are finely formed and the open flowers are double to make this one of the most attractive of the red Roses. Sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose," or called "Black Beauty."

Ulrich Brunner. An excellent Rose of great beauty. The buds are finely formed and the blooms, when open, are full and of bright cherry red and unusually large. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals and essential in any collection.

Tree Roses

Tree form Roses are grafted on hardy stems three to four feet high so that the Rose Bush is thus practically elevated to that height from the ground thus providing flowers in a position somewhat suggestive of the top of an open umbrella; they are exceedingly effective in gardens grown among bush Roses.

We offer Tree Roses in these colors of flowers—**White—Red—Pink—Yellow.**

Everblooming Baby Roses

Dwarf Polyantha Class—Polyantha meaning "many blooms or many flowers." These are all small, compact, bushy, decidedly dwarf varieties that grow about two feet high. All bloom in large clusters of small, double flowers. They are all Everblooming Roses and make wonderfully attractive small hedges or edging borders for the Rose garden.

Baby Ramblers are not used as much as they should be, possibly because they are not well enough known. Their hardiness, the satisfaction they give, and the number of most attractive colors which they can be supplied in, make them worthy of generous use. There is always a drive, a walk or property line which can be most effectively planted with a border of Baby Ramblers.

Baby Rambler Red. The original and the best known in this class. The plant grows to about two feet, forming immense clusters of small, double crimson blooms; often as many as twenty to thirty individual flowers to the cluster. They last well and are very showy through the summer.

Baby Rambler White. Creamy white, double blooms in large clusters.

Baby Dorothy Pink. A dwarf plant that has shell-pink blooms like Dorothy Perkins.

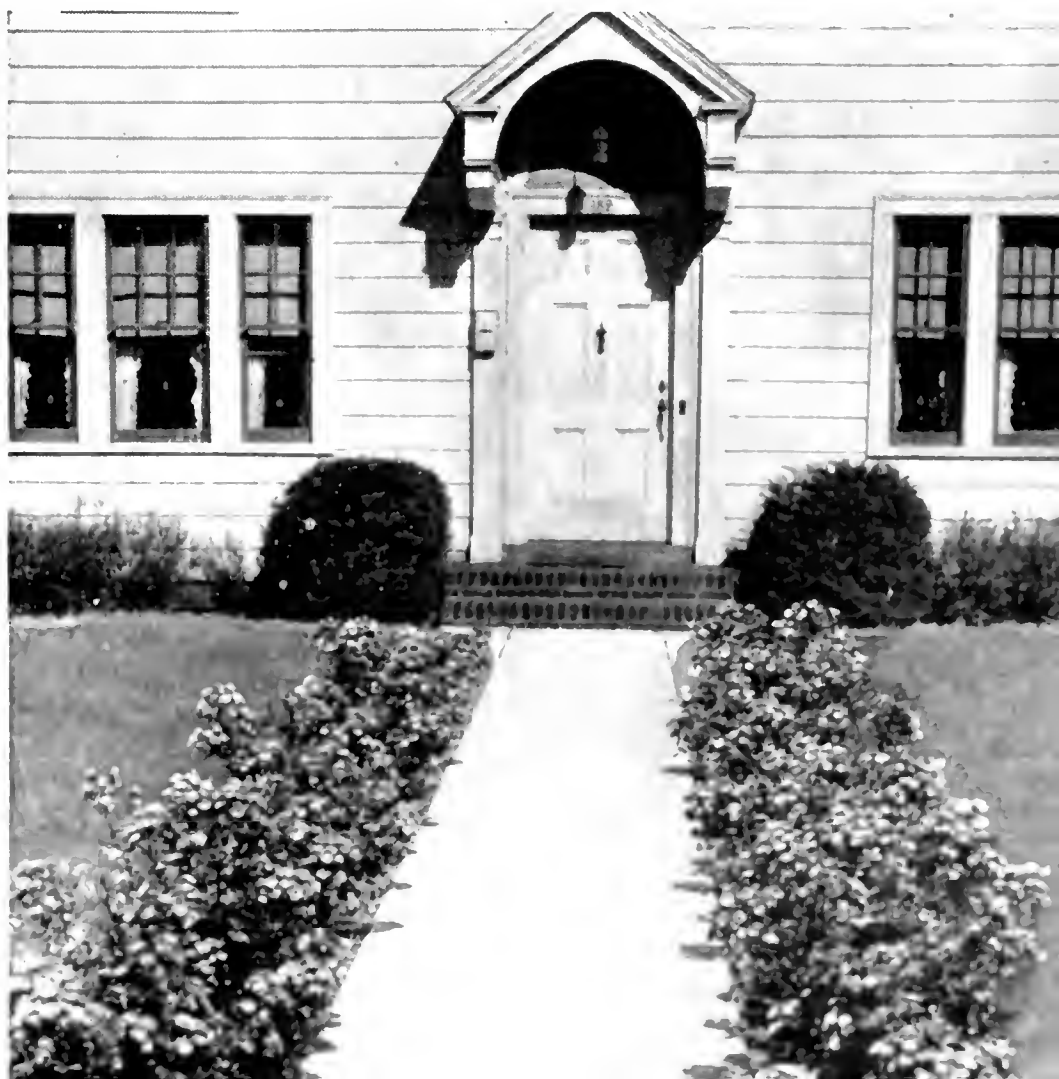
Baby Rambler Orleans. Brilliant light red flowers with white centers borne in large trusses. Blooms throughout the summer. Plant is a very vigorous and healthy grower.

Baby Rambler Ellen Poulsen. A splendid variety. Blooms profusely on a dwarf bushy plant. Gorgeous large flowers of bright rose-pink.

Baby Rambler Joan D'Arc. A French variety producing the purest white flowers in extraordinary large clusters with a most delightful fragrance. The beauty of this Rose is quite in keeping with the spirit of the famous patriot for whom it was named.

Baby Rambler Golden Salmon. A brilliant luminous scarlet-orange flower makes this one of the most striking Roses of this group. A new color. Profuse bloomer. Strong thrifty grower with mildew proof foliage.

Baby Rambler Orange Perfection. Orange-red flowers changing to salmon-pink. Very novel in its changing two-tone effect. One of the best Roses of its type for general purposes.



Hardy Ramblers and Climbing Roses

The Roses in this class have many valuable uses: for training on trellises, over porches, along fences and on embankments and to cover ugly places and make them beautiful.

Our Climbing Roses produce a most wonderful covering of delicate foliage and delightful flowers.

They are the easiest of all Roses to grow. With very little care the planter of Climbing Roses is certain to be rewarded with a wealth of bloom. They are hardy and require little winter protection.

Blaze (Everblooming). The first Everblooming Climbing Rose to be introduced into this country. It inherits the pleasing color of Paul's Scarlet and the exceptional everblooming habit of Gruss an Teplitz. Very hardy and is seldom out of bloom.

Blue Rambler. Very much like Crimson Rambler in growth and habit of blooming in large clusters. The color is unique in Roses, being a reddish lilac turning later to a metallic blue.

Climbing American Beauty. A fine climber with blooms of large size and fine shape and color. It is a brighter red than the parent, American Beauty, with flowers of as good size and fragrance. Few hardy Climbing Roses have blooms of large size and fullness. This is one of them and one of the very best. It will succeed in almost any situation and after becoming established makes a very vigorous growth.

Crimson Rambler. The best known and the most popular of the Ramblers. Of good, strong growth, as vigorous as any, bearing great clusters of small, semi-double, crimson flowers in the spring. Probably more planted than any other Rose.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Hardy and of remarkably strong growth, often making canes of 12 to 15 feet in a season. In the quality and size of the bloom, the best of the Bush Roses are rivalled. The color is a beautiful flesh-pink; the blooms are exquisite in bud and loosely half-doubled when open, and of immense size. It is a Rose that we highly recommend.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell pink and slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled which gives them a delightfully fluffy appearance. One of America's notable Climbing Roses. The plant makes a very strong growth. Foliage is glossy, bright green and persists until cold weather. Flowers come in great loose clusters, each a perfect bouquet in itself.

Emily Gray. Gorgeous yellow Climber. Immense golden tan and buff blooms of exquisite beauty that never fade. A strong-growing plant with the rich golden buff flowers set off by the glossy deep green foliage.

Excelsa. Called the "Red Dorothy Perkins," being, like that well known variety, a Hybrid of great hardiness and vigorous growth. The color is a fine, intense crimson, the blooms small like all the Rambler class, double and borne in large clusters. Bright green, glossy foliage which does not mildew.

Flower of Fairfield. Often called "Everblooming Crimson Rambler." In color and cluster effect like Crimson Rambler, though not so strong a grower. A continuous bloomer through the summer, bearing large clusters of crimson blooms.

Gardenia. The buds of this climber are a rich yellow opening to double, rich cream colored, beautiful flowers. Vigorous growth and hardiness make this one of the outstanding Climbers. This has long been the favorite yellow Climber.

Jacotte. A new beautiful climber that is deservedly popular. Its very fragrant flowers of rich orange-apricot, with coppery-red tints are ideal for cutting. Open blooms are 3 inches or more in diameter. A vigorous grower and very fragrant.

Mary Wallace. One of the famous Dr. Van Fleet Roses. It is a real pink, which we have needed in a Climbing Rose. Double flowers which are fragrant. Fine foliage and a very strong grower. We consider this one of Dr. Van Fleet's best introductions.



FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD

Very popular because of its vigor, grace and free blooming

Memorial (Creeping). Entirely hardy. A trailing Rose that hugs the ground closely, making it ideal for covering embankments especially, as it soon makes roots all along the branches. Popular for cemetery planting. The flowers are pure white, single, with prominent yellow anthers in the center of the open bloom. The foliage is ample and rich green and the colored berries are attractive in the late fall and early winter.

Paul's Scarlet. A hardy Rose of the most vivid, bright red in any Climbing Rose. In the sunlight it is a real scarlet. Blooms in clusters of half-double flowers. The blooms are conspicuous both for size and brilliance. With hardiness considered among its conspicuous good points, we recommend Paul's Scarlet as the best red Climbing Rose and one that should be in every garden.

Pink, White and Yellow Ramblers. Of typical Rambler growth, blooming in clusters.

Primrose. The world has waited a long time for Primrose. The flowers will often reach a size of 2½ inches across and appear in trusses of a deep primrose-yellow which does not turn white. The plant is very hardy, wiry, and sturdy and is resistant to all Rose troubles. Profuse bloomer.

Rosella. Large blooms of vivid velvety scarlet. Comes early in the season and repeats thruout the summer. Rosella will blaze like a red light in your garden. A thrifty grower. Flowers are borne on long stems making it excellent for cutting.

Royal Scarlet. A sport of Paul's Scarlet, noteworthy for its everblooming qualities. Here is a new sort that should be planted where a long blooming season is desired. Equally hardy and vigorous of growth as its distinguished parent, it merits all the praise that expert rosarians have given it. Royal Scarlet will surely please you.

Scorcher. Australian Climber. Large, semi-single, scorching red bloom produced in great quantities in the spring. Very vigorous Climber with healthy foliage.



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—One of the Very Best

Silver Moon. The attractive semi-double flowers are 4½ inches and over in diameter, pure white with a bunch of yellow stamens in the center, and beautifully cupped, having a somewhat clematis-like appearance.

Spanish Beauty or Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. A choice cut flower of long pointed maroon buds and delicious fragrance. Full blown when in bloom. Color, carmine-pink. A vigorous Climber. Forms a colorful mass of beautiful flowers.

Tausendschon. Literally, "Thousand Beauties." Entirely different from all other Roses, since it is impossible to say that it is of any single color; it is of many colors. In a single cluster of blooms, there will be all shades from light pink to red; some individual blooms will be almost white, and now and then there is a suggestion of creamy yellow. The effect of one of these immense clusters is that of a perfectly arranged bouquet of varied yet harmonious colors. Highly desirable for covering walls, fences, porches, pergolas.

Rugosa Roses

The Roses in this group are all of great hardiness; they are the hardest of all Roses. They succeed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern New York and Maine and under conditions of the utmost severity.

The Rugosa wood is tough; the foliage is thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. For hedges and grouping, the Rugosas are especially suitable, making large bushes six feet high and over.

Where great cold is experienced, we recommend these Rugosa Roses; they are the hardest and survive where no others will.

Amelie Gravereaux. Flowers of a reddish purple borne in clusters throughout the entire summer on a very shrubby bush with leathery foliage. An unusual combination on a Rose that is perfectly hardy everywhere, even to the tips of the canes. It is grown extensively in North Dakota and throughout the cold section. One of the best Rugosas.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (A Rugosa Hybrid). The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, clear rosy pink in color. The plant makes a great growth, not rough like true Rugosa wood, nor is the foliage the same. Here is a Rose that combines size, color and quality of a Tea and everblooming habit, with extreme hardiness. Especially recommended for every climate.

Grootendorst, Scarlet. A Rose of great merit, a cross between Rugosa and Baby Rambler, result being that this new variety retains all the Rugosa qualities of vigor, hardiness, and foliage, with growth shortened by influence of the Dwarf Baby Rambler. Grootendorst makes an ideal hedge through the summer. The only massing or hedging Rose that is hardy and everblooming. The leaves are fine, lasting through heat and dust, and the fine red blooms brighten the garden wonderfully. This fine Rose is new, distinct and different; the only one of its kind.

Grootendorst, Brilliant. Has all the good qualities of the Grootendorst, the flowers being pink in color and greatly resembling carnations. Is continually in flower and one of the finest Roses for shrub planting.

Hansa. Typical as to Rugosa wood and leaves, with fine, semi-double blooms; crimson towards purplish with age. The best double red Rugosa. Blooms constantly.

Hugonis. See Hardy Shrubs. Page 30.

Rugosa Rubra. Red Rugosa. Similar in all respects to the White Rugosa except in having large, single, bright crimson blooms followed by equally attractive berries.

INDIVIDUALLY GROWN EVERGREENS

PROBABLY there is more disappointment among home owners due to an unwise purchase of Evergreens whose only recommendation is a cheap price, than any other class of plants. How often one sees top-heavy, overgrown, ill-shaped Evergreens growing around a nice home. The luckless home owner will be compelled to remove these fast growing cheap Evergreens after a few years to prevent their developing into trees 50 or 60 ft. high. Then too, equally unsatisfactory are the unsightly bare patches at the bottom of such Evergreens where the home owner expected he would have fine, heavy, bushy compact and shapely growth right from the ground up, such as Superior Quality Evergreens such as we offer, would have given. Avoid cheap Evergreens if you would avoid disappointment. Remember, good Evergreens can never be produced cheap.

Every Evergreen we offer is a strictly "individual grown" plant. By "individual grown" we mean that every Evergreen has been given proper distance apart in the nursery row to insure a compact, heavy, well shaped top. Every Evergreen has been transplanted one, two or perhaps three times or more, depending on its age, size and habit of growth. Also it has been adequately root pruned and top sheared, thus assuring a heavy, fibrous root system and a specimen shaped top.

Arbor-Vitae

American or White Cedar. The best known and most popular of all the Evergreens. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree, growing from 15 to 25 feet, but may be sheared to any height or form.

Golden (*Thuja occidentalis aurea*). A broad bushy form of the American Arbor-Vitae, with golden foliage.

Globosa. A dwarf form, growing 2 to 4 feet high, with compact, round or globular head. May be used in pairs, one on each side of porch entrance.

Pyramidal. Similar to American Arbor-Vitae, grows 15 to 20 feet, but is much narrower, more column-like.

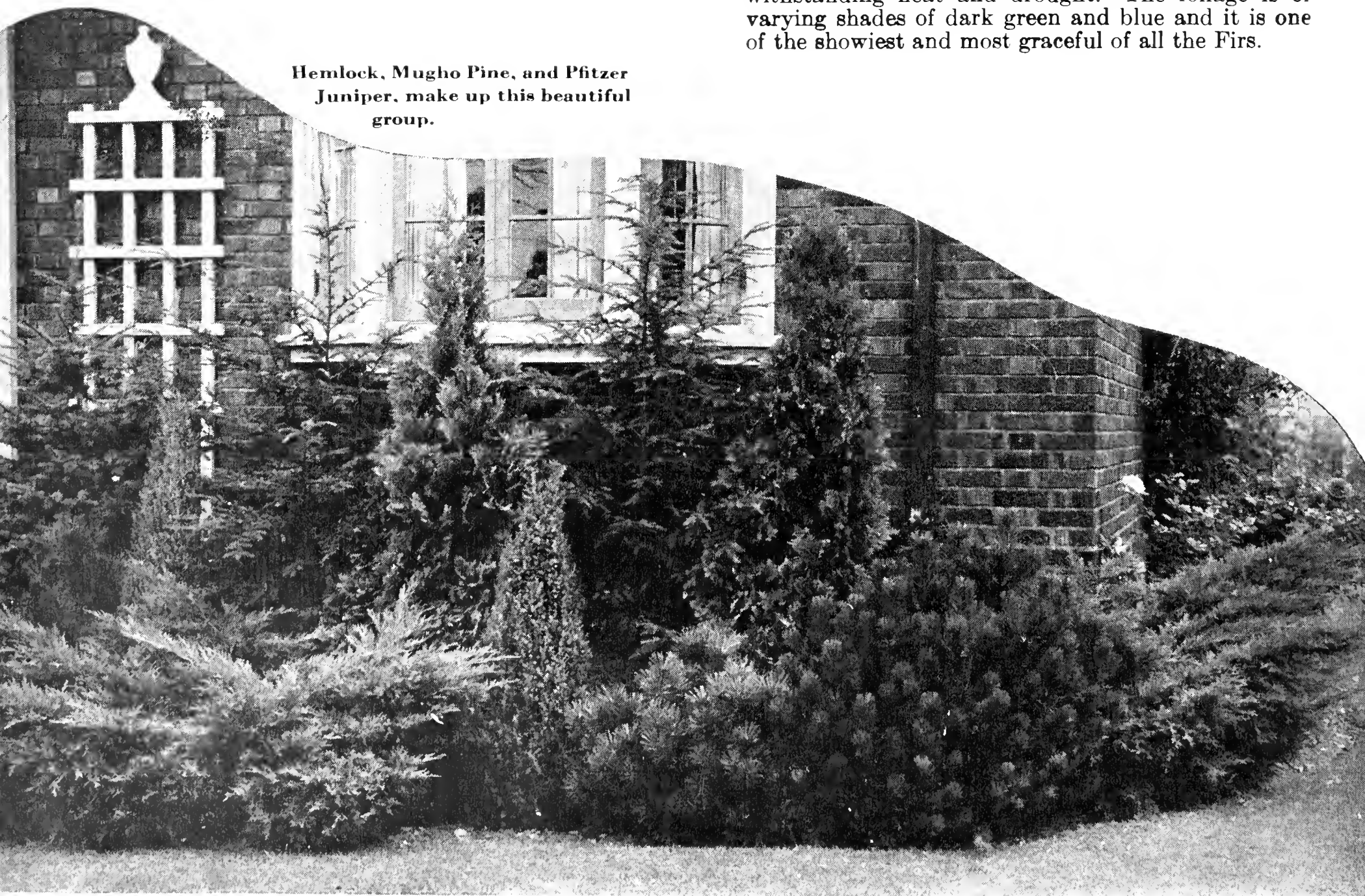
Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of American Arbor-Vitae, resembling it in shape, but growing only to three or four feet. Very compact. Has the typical Arbor-Vitae foliage, mixed with a feathery foliage that resembles that of the Silvery Cypress.

Siberian. In growth like the American. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Has heavy, blue-green foliage, holding its color well through the winter.

Cedar, Red. See *Juniperus virginiana*.

Fir, Concolor (*Abies concolor*). A native of the Rocky Mountains and very hardy, growing rapidly and withstanding heat and drought. The foliage is of varying shades of dark green and blue and it is one of the showiest and most graceful of all the Firs.

Hemlock, Mugho Pine, and Pfitzer
Juniper, make up this beautiful
group.



Fir, Douglas (*Pseudotsuga Douglasi*). A magnificent Evergreen attaining great height and of majestic appearance when grown. When small is of attractive shape and beautiful texture. The foliage is dark bluish-green. Healthy and a rapid grower.

Hemlock, Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*). One of the most graceful and best loved of all the native Evergreens. It makes a broadly pyramidal tree of medium size and dense growth, with rich green foliage and more or less drooping branches.

Juniper

Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Grows 8 to 20 feet high. Similar in habit to the red cedar variety, but smaller. Very erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage sage-green or blue-green, very compact. A favorite Evergreen for cemeteries.

Pfitzer (*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*). A fine Evergreen of spreading growth that grows about as broad as it does tall. The foliage is grayish-green and presents a very attractive appearance. A fine Evergreen for foundation planting and suitable for planting along steps and entrances.

Prostrate. Long branches trailing along the ground. Steely-blue foliage. Splendid for ground cover and where very low growing, spreading Evergreens are needed. Very effective in the rockery. Foliage turns to a distinct purplish-bronze hue in Fall and Winter.

Savin's (*Juniperus Sabina*). A half-erect or partly spreading variety of graceful shape attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet when mature. Very graceful.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Of medium compact growth; varies considerably in habit, color and shape of foliage. Leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branches; in winter a bronze hue is assumed.

Virginiana Glauca (Silver Red Cedar). Probably the best variety of Cedar. Leaves are more conspicuous than in the type. A favorite for specimen work. Fine, vigorous grower. Tree is cone-shaped and has a peculiar whitish color.

Pine

Austrian (*Pinus nigra*). A vigorous, rugged growing tree of considerable size, which will probably stand more exposure than any other Evergreen, and will thrive in almost any ordinary soil. Foliage long, dark green.

Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Is usually 2 to 4 feet in height; is a very slow grower but finally attains a height of 8 feet. Branches are smartly upright, but the form of the tree—or bush—is broad, dense and spreading. Is used in pairs, one on each side of the entrance, but it should be given room to develop.

Scotch. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Has silvery green foliage when tree is young, turning to blue-green as tree matures; in the spring has very pretty "candles," as the young cones are called. It is spreading, rugged, thrives in poor, dry, sandy soil, and the severe salt winds of the ocean, making it one of the best for seaside planting or on barren, dry hillsides.

Retinospora, Plume (*Retinospora plumosa*). Probably the most popular variety in this group of Evergreens. As its name suggests, all of the side branches have a plumelike appearance; it is of pyramidal shape and is good as a specimen tree. Grows to about 25 feet in height. Should be given winter protection in cold climates.

Retinospora, Aurea Golden. The general characteristics and appearance are identical with *Retinospora plumosa* described above. The only difference is the beautiful golden tint of the leaves.

Spruce

Koster's Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*). Compact grower, symmetrical, and one of the most beautiful specimen trees grown.

Norway. Perfectly pyramidal habit, very picturesque and beautiful. Is attractive in large grounds, and is a good tree for tall hedges or wind-breaks.

Colorado. Grows to 20 feet or more. Foliage has a silvery blue cast, which makes it effective for contrast. May be used with good effect as specimens, but should be planted toward the sides of the yard.

Yew, Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata*). A compact, spreading variety, having very attractive dark green foliage and is very hardy. In autumn is covered with bright rose-red fruits.

Broadleaved Evergreens

Azalea Calendulacca (Flame Azalea). Most brilliant orange-red flowering shrub yet known. Bears flowers in great clusters in May and June.

Rhododendron Carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). Leaves are rather small, narrow and dark green above covered with brownish dots beneath. Clusters of clear rose-pink flowers in May.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. Is very prolific in blooming and the flowers, borne in large round trusses, are seen in various shades of delicate pink the early part of June.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

ORNAMENTAL AND WEEPING TREES

There is a place for every tree and a tree for every place. Who does not feel a peculiar sentiment for some old tree—perhaps it is “back home.” Perhaps some loved one planted it. Perhaps it commemorates some event.

A tree that has attained some height is a beautiful thing—majestic, graceful, inspiring. Ask any man who has a good tree in his yard what he would take for it. The value of a tree cannot be estimated in cold dollars, nor even in sentiment.

Have you paused to consider the individuality of trees—their characteristics, their habits, their various aspects in winter as well as summer, and the many needs they supply? To consider them as among the most noble and interesting works of the Creator? Did you ever study the trees in winter and note their beauty then? That is the time to really learn to love a tree, when the leaves are off and you can see it in its every detail. “God takes a hundred years to make a tree: He makes a squash in six months.” So said some great man. That need not discourage anyone from growing trees, because very fine results may be obtained in a very few years; but it should incite us to cherish such trees as we have, and plant others as opportunity offers!

Low, rambling houses should have a tall tree or two nearby for emphasis. Large massive houses should be flanked by large trees—but they should be along the borders. Trees give shade; they enhance the beauty of any place by adding tone and charm and an air of permanency. They increase the value of any home and are therefore a good investment. We should plant trees, love them, protect them.

In the list will be found trees suitable for every purpose. The height to which they will grow is mentioned, also the special features.

Althea Tree Form. See **Hardy Ornamental Shrub Section.**

Ash, American. Ultimate height, 40 to 80 feet. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean, light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. Its seed wings, one to two inches long, hang in loose clusters from slender stems. Is long-lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

Basswood. See **Linden.**

Bechtel's Crab. See **Crab, Flowering.**

Birch

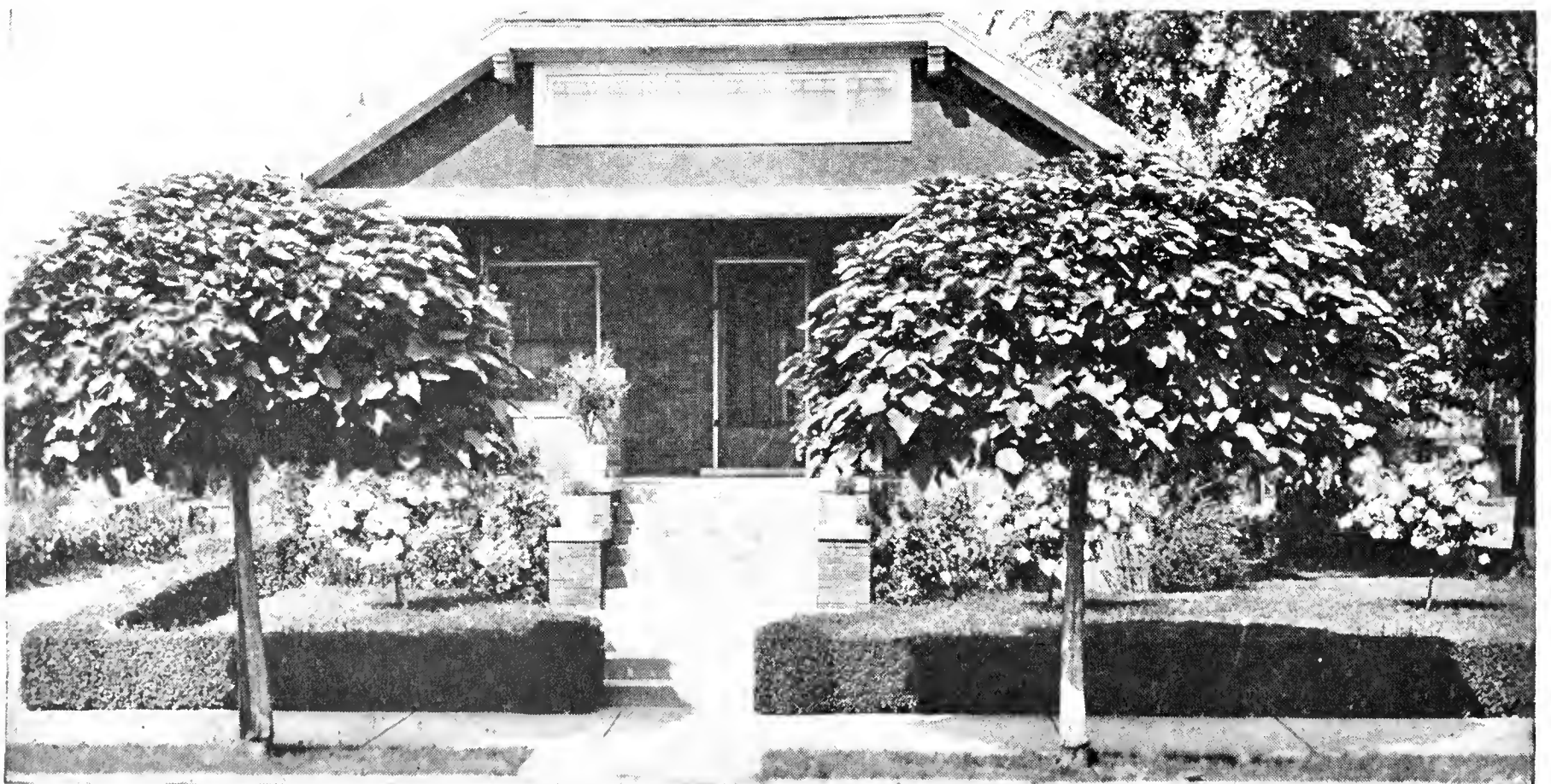
Canoe or Paper. A beautiful and graceful tree, growing to a height of forty to seventy feet. The wood is light, hard, close grained; the bark is very tough and durable, snow white on the outside, easily removed and separable in paperlike sheets. Foliage dark green and smooth above, dull beneath, turning yellow in autumn. Quite open in growth. Suitable as a lawn tree, in a border line, or with other trees. Furnishes winter food for birds. Tennyson called it “most beautiful of forest trees, the Lady of the Woods.” It is quite immune from the bronze birch borer. Hardy, cheerful and graceful in winter, beautiful in summer or winter. Suitable for unprotected spots, also does well in sandy soils. Should grow naturally and not be trimmed up high from the ground.

Cut Leaved Weeping. Grows thirty to forty feet in height. White bark, drooping branches, finely cut foliage, giving it a fountain-like effect. Like all the birches, dainty and neat. In form and color valuable for winter aspect. Weeping trees should be planted sparingly in the lawn—one here and there for contrastive effect. This is one of the best for the purpose, as it is large and conspicuous. May be used in tree groups for the same purpose. It is a very beautiful tree. Furnishes winter food for birds.

White. A most attractive small slender tree, growing twenty to thirty feet in height. Its bark is chalky-white and thin, marked with blackish dots and lines. The branches are blackish in color, in very young trees the bark may be light reddish brown. Has smooth, shiny foliage. Will grow in poor soil, furnishes winter food for birds.

Box Elder. See **Maple, Ash-leaved.**

Catalpa Speciosa or Western Catalpa. Grows to a height of forty feet. Very hardy, very rapid in growth. Has large, fragrant flowers with brown spots in July, very large leaves turning yellow in the fall. An ornamental tree, fine for lawns, or to border driveways and private parkways and avenues. Is valued commercially also, its timber being used for poles, posts and railroad ties.



CATALPA BUNGEI—Ideal when planted in pairs

Catalpa Bungei or Umbrella Tree. Grows five to ten feet high. Grafted on stems several feet in height and clear of branches, it forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Is perfectly hardy and thrives anywhere. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof. Is essentially a tree for formal planting. May be used in pairs, one at either side of an entrance. Is also very effective placed at intervals in a garden, either in rows or at the corners. Is very effective also set ten to twenty feet apart on each side of a well-kept driveway.

Cherry, Japan Flowering. All of the beautiful things you have heard about the Japan Flowering Cherry will prove true when this bursts forth in the spring with a mass of gorgeous flowers. One of the best for a lawn specimen. Tree grows to about 30 feet. An upright, spreading tree with gray bark and deep bronze-green leaves. The flowers, a deep pink or old rose in color, are very full and double, often 2 inches across. By some considered the most beautiful of the flowering Cherries.

Cherry, Japanese Weeping Flowering. Grows in this country six to ten feet in height. A weeping form of the Japanese Spring Cherry. Has slender, pendulous branches hanging nearly to the ground. In early May, before the leaves appear, the branches are strung thickly with showy single flowers, rose-pink in bud, pale pink when fully opened, forming a veritable cascade of pink whose loveliness no words can adequately describe. On a green lawn, with a blue sky overhead, this tree is a feast of beauty of which the eye can never tire, making it one of the most beautiful and distinctive weeping trees. It is a great favorite in Japan.

Cornus. See **Dogwood.**

Crab—Flowering

This is one of the finest groups of ornamental trees we have today. The selection of color, flower, fruit, foliage, and habit cannot be compared to any other class of trees. Delicate flowers in the spring, followed by attractive foliage, and in the fall, the red, yellow or purple fruit. The fruits are attractive to birds. Excellent for mass planting, or may be used as specimen trees for a lawn, and also give a note of distinction to the shrubbery. Ultimate heights vary from 8 to 30 feet, according to the variety. Some nurseries list it as a shrub.

Bechtel's, Double Flowering. Ultimate height, ten to fifteen feet. A very beautiful small tree, good in the lawn or in coarse shrubbery. Has fragrant, double pink blossoms in May, resembling small roses, borne in great quantities. Shows to perfection against a background of green shrubs or vines. The tree is round, compact, symmetrical; foliage a dull green. Blooms when quite young.

Oriental Jewel Tree (Malus Floribunda). One of the loveliest of all the trees that grow. Mother Nature has lavished all her treasures on this, her favorite child. Is hardy, rugged, withstands severe winters. Tree is shapely, branching gracefully from the ground. Not too large for even the modest home grounds, it will also grace the large estate. Its greatest attraction is its profusion of sparkling and flashing deep lasting rose colored flowers that are borne in bewildering profusion. Small orange fruits appear like nuggets of gold in the autumn.

Purple Leaved (Malus Purpurea). Purple leaves; dark pink flowers and dark purple fruit. Grows about 25 ft.

Cucumber Tree (Magnolia acuminata). It grows to a height of from 50 to 90 feet, making a fine, pyramidal tree for lawn; is a good park tree. The bark on the trunk is dark, the leaves are five to ten inches long, thin, dark green above, green beneath and slightly downy, growing along the branch. Flowers



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB—A rare beauty

are a bluish or yellowish white, or yellowish green, three to six inches in diameter, abundant, fragrant, in May and June, followed by the fruit which resembles a small cucumber with a slight carmine tint. The tree is hardy when established.

Dogwood

White Flowering (Cornus Florida). Grows to a height of fifteen to twenty-five feet. One of our most valuable small ornamental trees. It has beautiful white flowers three to three and a half inches in diameter in spring—about the middle of May, varying with the locality—before the leaves appear, making it a very conspicuous tree in any planting. The flowers are abundant, showing double. Foliage, dark green, changing to gorgeous reds in autumn. Fruits following the blossoms are a brilliant red in the fall and hang well into winter. The tree is spreading in habit—some of the limbs nearly or quite horizontal; a beautiful tree for the lawn.

Red Flowering (Cornus florida rubra). Similar to the White Flowering but more regular in form and averaging not quite so large. Blossoms are rose-pink suffused with bright red appearing before the leaves in May.

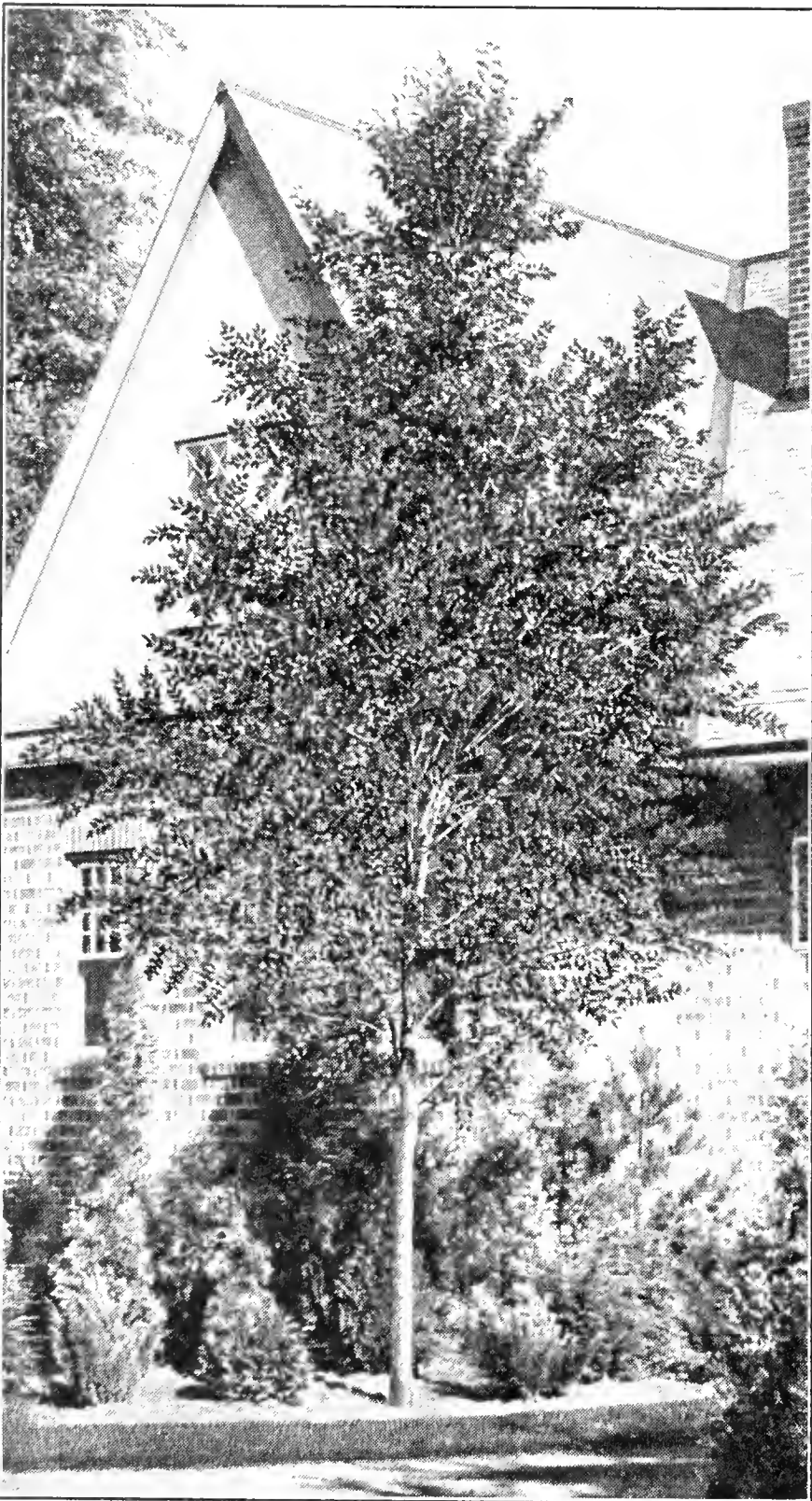
Bush or Shrub Dogwoods (Cornus). See **Hardy Shrubs**, page 27.

Elm American. One of the grandest of all American trees. Growing to a height of sixty to one hundred feet, it is in size and majesty in almost a class by itself. It is tall, graceful, wide spreading with outward curving and pendulous branches. The huge trunk divides at slight angles into two or three arching limbs and these again into smaller branches. It is the noblest of all trees. Properly placed it is a fine tree for shade—restful and graceful and the best of all street trees under right conditions. It is not a tree for grouping with others, but should stand alone, well

Elm American—Cont.

separated from them. In the yard of average size, one elm is enough to shade it all at maturity. For wide streets and avenues it is magnificent. Streets planted with American Elms become columned and arched like the aisles of a Gothic Cathedral. Streets suitable for elm planting should be broad. It has good foliage which turns yellow in the fall. It has inconspicuous brown flowers in May, followed by fruits which feed the birds in winter. Its timber is hard and tough.

Elm Chinese. A new variety quite similar to the American Elm in appearance but much more rapid in growth, probably growing faster than any other shade tree. It attains great height and possesses a marvelous adaptability to soils and conditions which would be fatal to other varieties. Well suited to arid sections and extreme temperatures.



CHINESE ELM
Extremely rapid grower

Fringe Purple. Also called Smoke Tree or Smoke Bush. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It has small, yellow-green flowers in May or early June which are of no consequence, but the fruits which form in middle July are purplish in color and very dense and feathery, covering the tree, giving it a handsome smoky appearance which lasts through late summer and early fall, and gives it its name of Smoke Tree.

Horse-Chestnut, White Flowering. A beautiful, symmetrical, pyramidal tree, growing to a height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage is very beautiful, a rich green, turning to yellow in the fall. In May its handsome white blossoms tinged with red are borne upright in

large spiny clusters, followed by the burrs or husks and in the fall by attractive mahogany colored nuts which are not edible. It is at its best standing alone in the lawn as it requires deep, rich soil, room, and a great deal of moisture. Is a good park tree, if the park is open to air and sun and not crowded.

Hydrangea, P. G. Tree Form. See **Hardy Shrub.**
Jewel Tree, Oriental. See **Crab, Flowering.**

Judas Tree. See **Red Bud Tree.**

Linden or Basswood. Grows forty to fifty feet in height, of compact growth, head pyramidal, but more rounded than the American. Has small, exquisite green leaves covering the symmetrical frame. Leaves turn to yellow and brown tones in autumn. The bark of the trunk is reddish, and attractive. Has showy, sweet-scented, dark cream-colored flowers in June. It makes a fine lawn tree and because of its compact, regular habit, makes one of the very best street and avenue trees, suitable for both medium and narrow streets, and withstanding dry, smoky city conditions better than most trees.

Magnolia, Soulangeana. The most popular of all and a beautiful specimen tree. Somewhat shrublike and branching when young but makes a fair-sized tree as it grows older. The flowers are large, 3 to 5 inches across, pink outside and white inside, and very fragrant. Blooms late and profusely. A hardy and handsome tree.

Magnolia, Acuminata. See **Cucumber Tree.**

Malus Floribunda. See **Crab Flowering.**

Maple

Ash Leaved, Box Elder or Manitoba Maple. Grows forty to fifty feet. Being of very rapid growth, and a drouth resistant, it is a very valuable tree where a quick growth is wanted in poor, dry soil. It is good for holding banks and for shelter belts. Because it resists drouth and will withstand the impure, gaseous atmosphere of crowded districts in the city, where nearly every spot is paved.

Japanese Blood Leaf. A very beautiful variety, dwarf growing and very hardy. The leaves are blood-red in spring, changing later to dark purple. Handsome at any season. Highly ornamental when planted as a specimen in the lawn.

Norway. Grows forty to sixty feet in height. It is a handsome tree with spreading branches, forming a dense round head. It is a favorite shade tree in the entire Eastern and Central sections of the United States. It makes a fairly rapid growth, adapts itself readily to different soils and a diversity of climatic conditions and is an extremely well developed tree at maturity. Its foliage is of the darkest green; its blossoms in early May are yellow-green, making the tree particularly beautiful while in bloom; its seed wings are large, ornamental, broadly flaring; its autumn foliage golden yellow. Is tough and hardy; one of the best of street trees, being rather low headed. A superb tree for lining driveways; as a lawn tree; is used with fine effect in straight rows, and is recommended especially for street planting.

Schwedler's or Purple Norway Maple. Grows to a height of thirty to fifty feet. A very attractive tree with well rounded head. The leaves are very large. They are purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze green, and then to green. In autumn they are red and brown. The beautiful foliage contrasts well with other colors, making this a fine tree in lawns, parks, or streets.

Silverleaf, Silver Maple, Soft Maple, or White Maple. Is described as growing to fifty feet but in moist, rich loamy soil will grow taller. For majesty and graceful, wide-spreading branches, it is next to the Elm, having the advantage of being a rapid grower. For beauty is the equal of any, and should be freely planted for its charm the year around. Its silver-gray bark is attractive summer and winter; its



SILVERLEAF MAPLE
Fastest growing maple

leaves are deeply cut, a soft, light green above, and with a bright silvery sheen beneath, taking on golden tones in autumn. While not listed as a flowering tree, it is a very showy and beautiful tree with its myriad small, reddish-green blossoms in crowded clusters in March and April before the leaves appear, and later has an added charm when in June and July the fancy bright, wide-spreading seed-wings appear, two to three inches in length. It adapts itself to any soil, but prefers the moist loam and is one of the best trees to plant in wet places. It is a wonderful lawn tree; is much planted in parks; is unsurpassed for lining avenues and driveways. Is excellent as a street tree.

Sugar, Hard or Rock Maple. Grows fifty to eighty feet. A tall, erect tree. Bark light gray, foliage dark green, turning to gorgeous orange, gold and scarlet tones in autumn; flowers yellowish green, abundant, in April and May; seed-wings are one inch long in September. Its wood is hard and durable, valuable for many purposes, variations furnishing birds-eye and curly maple. The sap furnishes us our pure maple sugar and maple syrup. It is a very fine lawn tree; one of the best for broad street purposes. Adapts itself to any soil, but is a good tree to plant in a stiff, clay soil.

Mountain Ash

American. Grows twenty to thirty feet in height. Has white flowers in May or June, followed by scarlet berries till Christmas. Is of more open growth than the European, with coarser foliage. Is especially recommended for planting with groups of evergreens, or at the edge of groups of other trees. See European Mountain Ash below, for further description and uses.

European. It grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet; has a dense, regular head: light green, rough foliage. Has

white blossoms in May or June in large, flat clusters, followed by berries in the same large, flat clusters. The berries vary from bright scarlet to orange-red, and are very decorative against the handsome foliage and the smooth, reddish brown bark of the tree. The berries hang till Christmas, are very decorative summer and winter, and furnish winter food for birds. The tree is common in many parts of Europe but especially in the Highlands of Scotland. It is one of our most decorative trees, good as a lawn tree, or in groups of trees. May be used back of large groups of shrubs with splendid effect. Makes a beautiful tree for bordering driveways. May be used almost anywhere, as it is extremely hardy.

Mulberry

Russian. Grows to twenty and thirty feet, sometimes more. Is erect in form, with good round head, large, luxuriant foliage; is very hardy. In July it bears an abundant crop of long fruit, resembling blackberries in appearance. They are edible, very sweet, have some culinary value, and are very popular with the children and birds. The fruiting season lasting several weeks. Russian Mulberry will thrive under smoky and dirty city conditions.

Downing. Height of tree fifteen to twenty-five feet. The fruit is black, very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. It ripens in June or early July and lasts for weeks.

New American. Grows to a height of fifteen to twenty-five feet. Equal to Downing as a fruit tree in all respects, and hardier. Is a vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to September.

Teas' Weeping. Top grafted on a straight stem, usually seven to eight feet from the ground, making the tree from eight to ten feet tall. A small tree with drooping branches and dense, deep green foliage. One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender and willowy branches, drooping fountain-like to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of



NORWAY MAPLE
Finest street tree for shade



JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY
See page 51 for description.

Mulberry—Cont.

form, and motion in the breezes, it is one of the best. It is hardy, easy to grow. Admirably adapted for large or small grounds and makes an especially fine cemetery tree.

Moss Locust. Highly prized for its beauty. In May and June it is literally covered with long, loose hanging clusters of most exquisite rose-pink flowers that resemble those of the Wisteria. All-season beauty is provided with the bright green, finely divided foliage and the thickly beset twig stems and fruit pods with bristly hairs that looks like moss. A much needed, very useful flowering tree for planting in the shrubbery border or on the lawn.

Oriental Jewel Tree. See **Crab, Flowering.**

Pecan, Paper Shell. Grows thirty to sixty feet in height. The Pecan is of the Hickory family, hybrid of the hickory and butternut and others. Considered as a Southern tree; is a hardy tree except far north. Like all of the family, it is an artistic, very attractive tree; its nuts maturing in the fall.

Persimmon. Grows from twenty to sixty feet tall; in the South is much taller. It has a round top, spreading, often pendulous branches. Leaves are thick, dark green and smooth and very dense. The bark of the trunk is dark; flowers appear in June. They are greenish yellow and small. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, nearly stemless, orange-red when ripe.

Plane, Oriental (European Sycamore). Grows to a height of fifty to sixty feet and often more. One of our most picturesque trees, better than the native Plane or Buttonwood, which it resembles in many ways. A large, symmetrical tree of rapid growth, beautiful in winter as well as summer, one of its chief charms. The bark is creamy white, mottled by dark blotches of older bark, which peels off. The bark gives the tree its winter beauty. It has a large head of beautiful foliage, the leaves being heart-shaped, large, deep green. It is one of the best street trees in America, standing near the head of the list. Very popular in Paris and Washington, which have the best street trees of any cities in the world. It ranks with the Elm and Norway Maple in popularity. Its claims for popularity as a street tree are as follows: It grows rapidly, is majestic

in aspect: is attractive all the year, withstands well the smoke and dust of cities; while moisture loving, it thrives well in city streets of moderate width. Is little infested with insect pests, does not suffer from the twig blight, makes a fine lawn tree all the year, and may be planted in new streets where rapid growth is wanted, or to take the place of trees that are prohibited.

Plum, Double Flowering (Prunus Triloba). Grows usually to a height of but five to six feet. A dainty, sturdy, symmetrically formed little tree, attractive in form and blossom. Upright in growth, with slender branches. It is completely covered in May with double pink flowers, an inch across and each flower resembling a little rose. The blossoms come before the leaves and are so thickly crowded along the branches the tree from a distance looks like one solid mass of pink.

Plum, Purple-Leaved (Prunus Pissardi). Ultimate height, eight to ten feet. A small tree in form, of beautiful purple foliage, retaining its color well through the season. It has pretty pink flowers in May, but no fruit. May be set alone as a showy little specimen tree or with large shrubs for contrast.

Poplar

Bolleana. One of the best Poplars with habit of growth similar to Lombardy. Distinctive for silvery white foliage. Poplars are used for breaking the monotony of an even skyline. They also make fine screens. Grows to about 80 feet.

Carolina. Grows to forty or fifty feet, a very beautiful tree, and useful when properly placed. It has attractive bark, and is of beautiful form for a winter landscape. Its foliage is glossy and showy, light green beneath. May be made broad and spreading by cutting out the top for the first few years for very rapid growth for shade. It may be planted alone; is a fine



JAPAN FLOWERING CHERRY
See page 51 for description.

seaside tree; is good for wind-break when set close; makes a quick dense screen or hedge when set five feet apart, and after a growth of twelve to fifteen feet is made, cut back to desired height and kept there. Is one of the best to plant in crowded, gaseous, smoky city locations. It will grow in any soil.

Lombardy. It grows from forty to one hundred feet or more in height, according to conditions. Introduced from Italy, it succeeds almost anywhere. Tall, slender, columnar, it is unexcelled in certain situations for artistic effects. Its branches are all perpendicular, growing up. It may be used to border the highways in large estates; for large hedges where tall, vertical, rigid effects are sought; for skyline effect on tall banks, terraces or the crest of hills; for emphasis at the end of low, long buildings; for contrast in the back corner of the yard; for formal effect singly; in straight lines or groups in spacious grounds. It is not good for shade, nor as a street tree, except to outline formal avenues; but it has places that no other tree can fill so well.

Pin Oak. Almost pyramidal in habit and is sometimes described as half-weeping, because when it is fully grown the lower branches touch the ground. It grows and develops much faster than most oaks. It grows 50 to 60 feet tall with a 30 foot spread. The deep green very attractive glossy leaves are finely divided. Leaves turn to a beautiful orange-scarlet in Fall. Very desirable for planting on the lawn, and especially good for low wet places where other trees fail.

Redbud Tree, Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*). One of the handsomest of the small trees, growing to 15 feet in height. It is a low-growing, flat-topped tree with widely spreading branches. Along these branches the rosy purple blossoms appear before the leaves. They are small flowers growing so thick the entire top of the tree looks like a pink cloud. It is one of the first to blossom, the flowers coming anywhere from late March to early May, according to location and season. It requires a good moist soil. Will endure shade.

Rose of Sharon. See **Althea Tree, Hardy Ornamental Shrub Section.** Page 26.

Ruby Tree. See **Plum Purple-Leaved.**

Smoke Tree. See **Fringe Purple.**

Thorn, Paul's Double Flowering. Grows about fifteen feet tall or more. Has wide spreading branches, the head about equalling the height in diameter. Undoubtedly the best of the American grown Thorns. A variety of the popular English Hawthorne. It has small, deeply cut leaves. In May it is very decorative with an abundance of double carmine-red flowers. It is used extensively in formal planting; at entrances to walk or drive; as a border; as a lawn specimen tree; in the corner of an outdoor living room for shade and ornament. It will grow under dry, upland conditions, in stiff, clay soil, thrives well in the gas, dust and smoke of crowded city locations.

Tulip Tree (Whitewood). Grows to various heights according to location. Usually forty to sixty feet, but in many parts of the country higher. It is among the largest and most valuable North American trees. It has a straight, clean trunk, dividing at summit into irregular branches, but the whole effect of the top is pyramidal. The bark is dark and quite smooth. The leaf is green, three to five inches long, smooth and only slightly lobed, turning to yellow tones in autumn. The blossoms in May and June are four to six inches across, greenish-yellow, marked with orange, fragrant, and resembling tulips or magnolia blossoms in shape—a beautiful blossom on a beautiful tree. It is a magnificent lawn tree, ample, graceful, fine and restful. It is ranked with the fifteen best street and

avenue trees in all but crowded and too much paved city situations. Is little infested by insect pests.

Umbrella Tree. See **Catalpa Bungei.**

Walnut

Walnut, Black. Grows to a height of fifty to seventy feet. Is one of our largest, most rugged and majestic trees. Is of slow growth. Makes an excellent lawn tree. The bark is blackish, rough, picturesque; the leaf, long, green, turning to yellow in autumn; the nuts mature in October, are edible, in thick shells; the wood is very valuable. Profitable to plant for timber profit in future years.

Genuine English Budded. Grows fifty to seventy feet in height. Is a handsome, round-headed tree with large, bright, green foliage. Somewhat tender in youth, but it may be grown successfully in Eastern and Northern States, the nuts being of much value, thin-shelled and delicious.

Willow

Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Grows thirty to forty feet tall. Makes a quick growth. The branches are a soothing olive-green, slender, graceful, drooping nearly to the ground in great billows. Leaves are long, narrow, smooth, silky green. It is the familiar weeping willow, one of the most graceful large trees grown, attractive winter and summer. It is fine as a specimen tree on the lawn alone. Its best situation is on the edge of streams or pools, natural or artificial, its branches near or drooping over the water. A magnificent tree, restful and soothing to the eye.

Wisconsin, Weeping. Grows thirty to forty feet in height. Similar to the Babylonica Willow above, in habit and usefulness, but hardier.



PAUL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN

BIG CROP PEDIGREED FRUIT TREES

Apples (Heavy Bearing Strain)

The Apple is the staple fruit of the United States as it can be grown over almost the entire area of our country. The long keeping quality of the Apple makes it possible, with modern cold storage methods, to extend the Apple season to cover every month in the year. And the many uses of the Apple, "eating out-of-hand," for the lunch-box, for cooking, preserving, drying; also its juices, make it first among American fruits; the old saying, "an Apple a day keeps the Doctor away" is well worth remembering.

The varieties we describe here have been carefully selected for many points: they are all staple, standard, dependable varieties that have been thoroughly tested for years and under different conditions in widely separated areas; and they are such as we can recommend for average conditions and especially where hardiness is an important consideration. Any of these varieties can be expected to grow and bear well under average conditions, and be given consideration also for fruit for home use.

Season for ripening: We indicate by letters the season for ripening: "**S**" for Summer; "**A**" for Autumn; "**W**" for Winter; and we mention also the month or months when each variety is fully ripe. These notations refer to the season in Western New York and allowance must be made as variation for other sections.

"What are the most practical varieties to plant?" Possibly the best way to answer this is to state that our heavy sale in Apple trees is in the 20 varieties marked showing that experienced fruit men, experienced orchardists, are fairly united in their opinion of what is best, and what's good. We recommend that these 20 varieties be thoroughly considered.

***Baldwin, W.** November to March. Is known to almost every fruit grower and housewife as a good cooking Apple that keeps well in storage—it is a good drying Apple. Color yellowish red and heavily shaded with deep red. Fruit rather large. Skin somewhat tough, making it a splendid keeper and shipper and it is a good cooker for pies, and for baking and apple sauce. Flesh yellowish white with good sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong vigorous grower, long-lived and quite hardy. A profitable variety that is extensively planted and that markets well.

***Banana, W.** November to March. Sour. Yellow with pronounced red cheek. Of large size, warm, yellow color with attractive red cheek on the sunny side; firm, whitish, juicy flesh of good quality, distinctly aromatic. Keeps well; a fine shipper. Beautiful in appearance. In storage, ranks with the good keepers. A market apple. Tree vigorous; comes into bearing young.

Ben Davis, W. December to March. Red. Large, roundish. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, glossy, clear yellow or greenish, striped and splashed with bright dark red. Flesh white, juicy with a mild, good, but not rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree rather rank grower. Has been kept in storage till very late in the season. A very popular market Apple in many sections and much planted for market purposes, its size, color and fine appearance assuring its ready sale. Bears young, keeps remarkably well, retaining a beautiful aroma late in the season and holds its own as a dependable and profitable Apple.

***Cortland, W.** The tree is hardy, thrifty, early producing and long-lived. The fruits are abundant, large, round and handsome; attractive to the eye with their heavy overlay of shaded reds, and delightful to the taste.

***Delicious, W.** November to May. Color striped and marked with light and dark red, and on the cheek next to the sun is almost a solid deep crimson with a light spread of bloom. Fruit is large, of uniform size, round and long, tapering with a markedly ribbed nose. Skin is thin but tough, and so stands handling without injury. Flesh is fine grained, tender and firm and flowing over with rich highly-flavored juice; very mild but is not a "sweet apple." It is described as to taste as "frankly the only comparison is with another one just like it;" has a delightful fragrant aroma, and the fine texture of flesh, wonderful flavor, tempting appearance, and ability to stand shipment, makes it an Apple of wonderful combination of good points. Tree is hardy, a vigorous grower that will carry an enormous load of fruit, is unusually productive, and the tree is adaptable to most all kinds of soils that will grow Apples.

***Duchess of Oldenburg, A.** September. Extra hardy. Sour. Red. The fruit is large, symmetrical. Skin moderately thick, tender, smooth pale yellow, almost covered with splashes and stripes of bright red of attractive appearance. Flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy and sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, has fine large foliage, bears abundantly and bears very young. Succeeds well all over the country. Highly esteemed for home use on account of its excellent culinary qualities. Where hardiness is important, Duchess is recommended as one of the best of its season. Stands shipment well.

***Early Harvest, S.** July and August. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish. Skin very smooth, with a few faint dots; bright straw color when fully ripe. Flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp and rather acid; quality good. Core small. Popular for the table and cooking. Tree productive; moderate, long-lived, comes into bearing rather young.

Fall Pippin, A. October to December. Sour. Greenish yellow; not striped. Fruit large, roundish oblong. Skin greenish, turning to rich yellow when fully ripe. Flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, and with a rich aromatic flavor. A good grower and a moderate bearer. Does well over a large area. Recommended as an especially good cooking Apple.

Fameuse. See **Snow Apple.**

Gravenstein, A. September and October. Sour, greenish yellow; striped. Fruit large, roundish, of attractive appearance. Skin thin, tender, slightly rough, greenish to orange yellow overlaid with stripes of red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, crisp; quality excellent. Tree regarded as vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops. Comes into bearing moderately young and of its season is excellent as a cooking Apple.



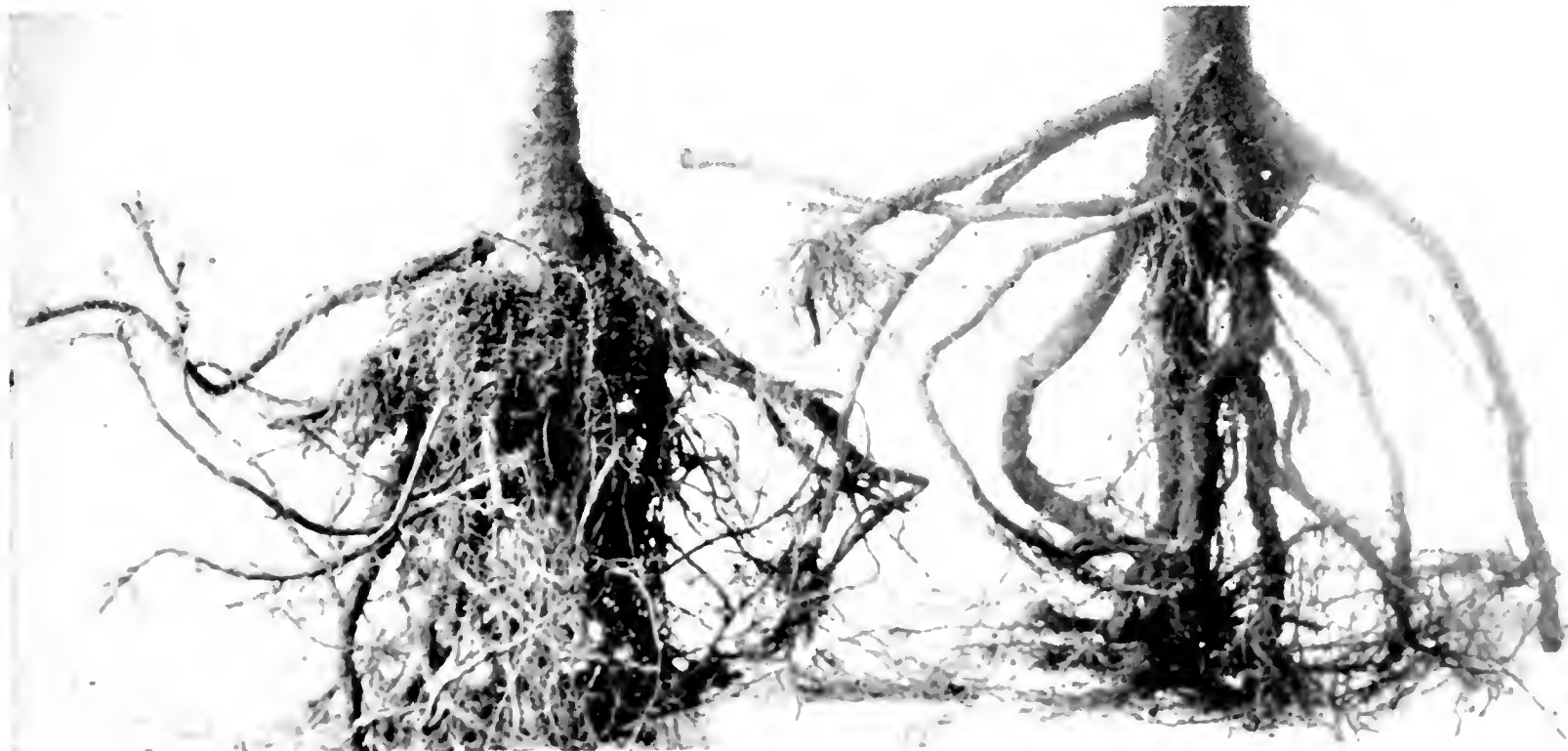
CORTLAND

***Grimes' Golden, W.** November to February. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit round, above medium size. Skin clear deep yellow with dots of russet. Flesh yellowish white, crisp and moderately juicy; mild sub-acid flavor. Considered a regular, dependable and uniform bearer. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds over a large area and endures cold.

***Jonathan, W.** November till March. Sour. Red; striped. Of medium size, regular. Skin thin, tough, smooth, pale bright yellow overlaid with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh whitish, slightly pinkish, tender, crisp, very juicy with a fine flavor. Comes into bearing rather young. The fruit is so uniform in size, shape and color and of such excellent quality as to make Jonathan a good market Apple as well as a highly desirable variety for the home — for use as a table Apple and for culinary purposes.

***King, W.** November to March. Red; striped. Fruit large to very large, pretty, uniform. Color, red, marked by deeper red stripes. Flesh attractive yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy and very good. Tree strong and prolific. An inclination to dropping the fruit early calls for prompt harvesting. Not so good in the South but elsewhere does well and on account of large size and especially handsome appearance, sells at good prices.

Maiden's Blush, A. August to November. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit medium to large, smooth and regularly shaped, clear, pale yellow, thin skin



Healthy, Vigorous, Heavy Crop Fruit Tree Roots

Maiden's Blush—Cont.

with pronounced red cheek. Flesh, white, fine-grained, pleasantly sub-acid, juicy; quality good especially for culinary uses. Tree is of spreading habit and uniform productiveness.

***McIntosh Red, W.** November to February. Extra hardy. Sour. Red; not striped. Of medium size, round, even form. Skin bright yellow almost entirely covered with bright red and is of very attractive appearance; well thought of as a table dessert Apple and in addition cooks well. Flesh snow white, fine, very tender, juicy, with a distinct crisp flavor. Tree a good bearer and comes into bearing rather young, vigorous, extra hardy. High quality. Originated in Canada.

***Northern Spy, W.** January to June. Sour. Red; striped. Large, roundish, slightly conical in shape. Skin handsomely striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with thin bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps well through the winter and late into spring, retaining its juiciness and flavor remarkably well after most other Apples are gone, points that make it desirable for home consumption and profitable for the market; is universally recognized as an Apple with a "tickle the palate flavor." Tree is very hardy and healthy.

***Northwestern Greening, W.** January to spring. Extra hardy. Sour. Fruit medium to large. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, sometimes faintly blushed—prevailing effect clear yellow or greenish and attractive in color for a green or yellowish Apple. Flesh medium in texture, firm, juicy, sub-acid with slight aroma. Cooks evenly and when cooked has a fine yellow color. Ranks as a dessert Apple. The tree has proved itself to be hardy under extreme cold, makes a strong growth and bears well. The fruit keeps very late in good condition. Originated in Wisconsin.

Pound Sweet, A. October to December. Sweet. Greenish; not striped. Large and round with pale green skin. Flesh white, tender, juicy and sweet. Good for culinary use especially for baking. Tree a free grower and often called "Pumpkin Sweet" due to its unusually large size.

***Red Astrachan, S.** A very beautiful early summer Apple. Late July to middle of August. Sour. Red; not striped. Fruit large, roundish. Very attractive

early in the Apple season. Skin nearly covered with crimson and overlaid with a noticeable and attractive bloom. Flesh white, crisp and moderately juicy, with a pleasant rather acid flavor and first-rate quality. The best early eating Apple and it appears ready to eat just when early in the season we are "Apple hungry" and is suitable to "eat-out-of-hand," excellent for cooking.

***Rhode Island Greening, W.** November to March. Sour. Green. Skin moderately thick, smooth, waxy, a deep grass green in autumn and later as it ripens develops more or less of a yellow color; often has a blush and sometimes develops a red cheek. Fruit large, roundish. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor with a real delicacy of quality. Fruit carries very well in storage and has a good demand in the markets. As a cooking Apple is one of our best. Tree grows strong—very productive and succeeds on a variety of soils. The expression, "I like the good old Greening," refers to this variety.

Red Rome Beauty, W. Much the same as Rome Beauty, except that the skin is all over red, being a most attractive color that commands a fancy price in size, keeping qualities, and time of bearing. It is similar to Rome Beauty. Flavor is crisp, juicy and aromatic, flesh being nearly white. We consider Red Rome Beauty well worth planting because of its striking color as well as its agreeable flavor, hardiness and good keeping qualities.

***Rome Beauty, W.** November to April. Sour. Red; striped. Good size, uniform, roundish. Skin is thick, nearly covered with bright red on yellow ground, handsomely colored. The "Apple of your eye" variety. Flesh nearly white, slightly tinged with yellow or green, firm, moderately fine-grained, rather crisp, juicy, aromatic, agreeable mild sub-acid, commonly good quality. Fruit stands handling remarkably well, is a good keeper and holds till late in storage. Thinning the fruit on the tree is sometimes advisable. Size, color and appearance make this a favorite variety.

Roxbury Russet, W. January to June. Sour. Yellow. Russet; not striped. Fruit medium to large, roundish, inclined to flatten. Skin almost entirely covered with decided russet on greenish yellow ground, sometimes with dull red cheek. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. Popular throughout the northern states. A remarkably good keeper, commanding good prices in the spring.

Smokehouse, A. Middle of October to February. Yellow; striped. Fruit above medium size. Skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson. Flesh yellowish, somewhat firm, juicy and crisp, rather sub-acid. Good quality. Tree moderately vigorous and a good bearer. Does well in the middle states.

Snow (or Fameuse), A. October to January. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish, beautiful in appearance. Color, whitish ground, handsomely striped with fine deep red and where much exposed to sun is nearly a uniform attractive red. Fameuse or Snow Apple is remarkable for the snow-white color of its flesh, here and there flecked with red, very tender and very juicy, becoming a mild sub-acid, a little spicy, with a slight perfume. Tree vigorous. Fameuse is one of the most desirable Apples of its season to "eat-out-of-hand," or table dessert use. During its season—October to the Holidays—usually sells well in the markets.

***Stark, W.** January to May. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit large and roundish, fair, smooth and uniform. Skin tough, thick, greenish yellow, shaded and striped heavily with red over almost entire surface and



BALDWIN

thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, coarse, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid. Regarded as a good commercial orchard variety, as tree is a vigorous, thrifty grower, healthy, a reliable cropper and very productive, selling well in the general market.

***Stayman's Winesap, W.** December to April. Sour. Fruit of good size, round, slightly conical. Skin thick, tough, green becoming yellowish often nearly completely covered with lively deep red, striped and splashed with dark crimson. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, juicy with a rich, rather sub-acid pleasing flavor. A good, long keeper that "tastes good" in late season and considered a strictly high quality Apple.

Sweet Bough, S. Middle of July to middle of August. Sweet. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of large size, pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp when fully ripe; very sweet. An early table Apple.

Talman Sweet, W. November to March. Sweet. Yellow, not striped. Medium to large, round, fairly uniform size. Skin tough, often marked by a distinct line from cavity to basin; color pale clear yellow, sometimes a little blushed. Flesh white, firm, rather hard, moderately fine, rather dry to moderately juicy and good flavor. Fruit esteemed for culinary purposes. Comes into bearing moderately young and is usually a reliable cropper.

***Twenty Ounce, A.** October to December. Fruit very large, roundish. Skin thick, tough, becoming rather yellow splashed with bright and deep purplish red and carmine stripes. Flesh, coarse-grained, moderately tender, sprightly, brisk, quite juicy, sub-acid. Great size and attractive appearance of fruit make this a good market variety. Keeps well for a fall variety and ships well. Fruit in good demand in general markets and at good prices. Is esteemed for culinary uses in the home and commercially. Comes into bearing rather young.

Wagener, W. November to February. Sour. Red; striped. Roundish and medium size. Skin shaded and faintly striped with pale red on warm yellow background, the shading deepening on sunny side; often streaked with russet. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, firm, fairly juicy, mildly sub-acid and of excellent flavor. An Apple desirable for cooking use and also esteemed as a dessert Apple. Tree fairly vigorous, comes into bearing at an early age.

***Wealthy, A.** November to January. Extra hardy. Red; striped. Fruit above medium size, round and smooth. Color, whitish yellow ground, shaded with rich dark red, sometimes entirely covered with red. Flesh white, fine-grained, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively, agreeable, sub-acid. Quality very good. Tree extremely hardy, a good grower and an abundant bearer. This combination of fine points, hardiness, yield, size, appearance and color, goes to make Wealthy a favorite in its season and one of the most profitable market Apples. Originated in Minnesota.

Wolf River, W. January and February. Extra hardy. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit very large. Skin yellowish white, striped with bright red and marked by greyish dots. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender, sub-acid, not rich, medium quality and rather dry when over-ripe. An extra hardy iron-clad variety, especially valuable in the northwest.

Yellow Delicious. Autumn to May. Golden-yellow. Fruit large, oblong, uniform in size and shape. Skin golden yellow, thin smooth. Flesh firm, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, rich distinct aromatic flavor. Quality very good to best for dessert and colling. No other yellow Apple is handsomer and of better quality, nor possesses better shipping and keeping faculties. Trees very hardy and bear young.

***Yellow Transparent, S.** July and August. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of good

size, uniform, round. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale greenish-yellow, turning to a beautiful pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Core medium. Tree unusually hardy, a strong straight upright grower and can be set fairly close as an orchard tree; comes into bearing unusually young. Fruit often ripens continuously through a period of two or three weeks. An excellent Apple for the home, a good eating Apple and for cooking. While its very early season makes it profitable in the early Apple market.

York, Imperial, W. November to January. Sour. Red; not striped. Medium uniform size and usually oblique shape. Skin green or yellowish shaded with crimson in the sun. Flesh moderately tender, firm, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid somewhat aromatic—good to very good. Tree moderate, vigorous and productive.

Crab Apples

Crab Apples are rather small in size, but are so valuable for making jellies, sweet pickles, preserves and cider, that they should be in every home planting. They always find a ready sale on the market. All varieties we offer are extremely hardy and do well in practically all sections.

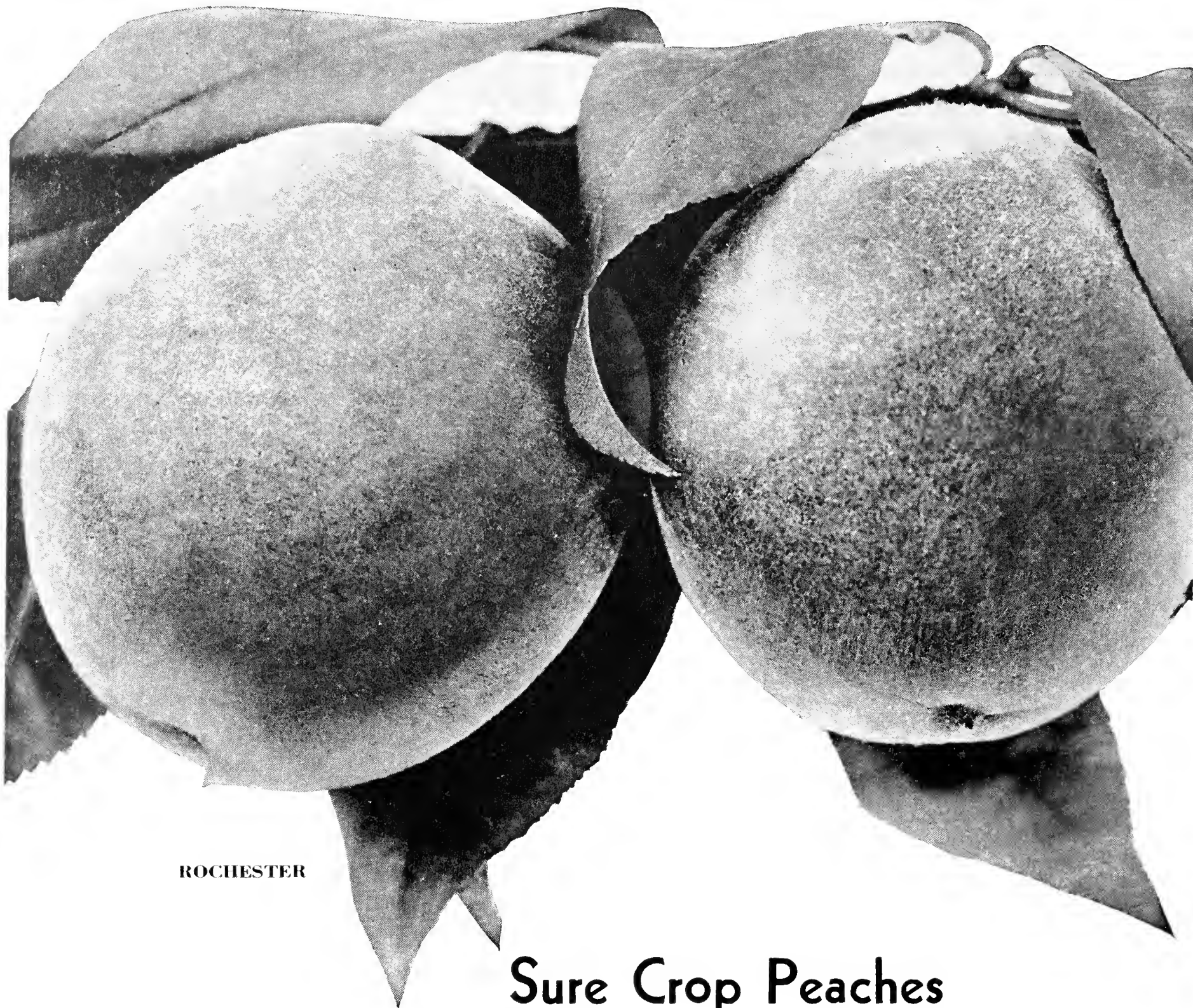
Hyslop. November. Red; not striped. Fruit large for a Crab, round, uniform, and produced in clusters. Skin clear pale yellow almost completely covered with very brilliant dark red, overspread with thick blue bloom. Flesh yellowish sometimes tinged with red—juicy at first; good for cooking. Tree a good grower, very hardy and a reliable cropper.

Transcendant. September to October. Fruit medium to large, roundish. Skin thin clear yellow, heavily overlaid with rich red and covered with delicate bloom. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and, when fully ripe not too acid to be pleasant to the taste. Fruit attractive and well-liked for cooking purposes. Tree a strong grower, abundant bearer, perfectly hardy.

Whitney. August and September. Red; striped. Fruit large size and uniform. Skin smooth, glossy, light yellow, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm and juicy with pleasant acid flavor. Good for dessert and for culinary uses. Tree very hardy, vigorous and handsome grower and a great bearer.



McINTOSH APPLE TREES IN NURSERY



ROCHESTER

Sure Crop Peaches

Starting with the blossoms, the Peach tree is of value for its beauty. As orchard trees or planted in the home, the trees usually come into bearing at an early age. As a commercial proposition the Peach, with care, ranks highly profitable.

The use of the fruit is so various—to “eat-out-of-hand,” prepared as fresh fruit for dessert, “peaches and cream,” the juices for refreshing summer drinks, and for frozen sherbet and ice cream—the fruit for “peach short-cake,” preserves, canning; for peach pie and peach-butter, marmalades, jellies; pickled, and for evaporated Peaches for which there is a big market. The peach is attractive to the eye at all seasons. A tree or an orchard in bloom is a strikingly beautiful sight while a panorama in a Peach country in flowering time is one of the most beautiful scenes in nature.

Varieties described are thoroughly tried and tested and are the kinds generally selected by the most successful experienced Peach growers.

Peach trees do best in light, well-drained soils.

It is not advisable to plant Peach trees in the fall except in the far South. In the North, Peaches should be planted invariably in the spring.

Beers' Smock. Very late. One of the latest yellow flesh varieties. The skin is greenish yellow mottled in dull dark red, thin and tough. Flesh tender, sprightly, pleasantly flavored, good in quality. Valuable for drying and canning. Stone nearly free.

Belle of Georgia. Mid-season. Belle of Georgia elicits praise from all who know it because of the great

beauty of its fruit. At its best it is one of the glories of the Peach orchard, its fruit being large, trim in shape, creamy white with a beautiful crimson cheek. The fruits are as enticing to the eye inwardly as well as outwardly, the white flesh being delicately marbled, tinted with red at the pit and the flesh and pit usually part cleanly. The flesh is firm and of excellent flavor. The tree is large, open-headed, fast growing, hardy and a prolific bearer. Stone semi-free to free.

Carman. Early (August). One of the Carman's greatest assets is its rugged constitution which enables it to withstand trying climates, North and South, and to accommodate itself to a great variety of soils. Its fruits also possess much merit. They mature very early and are most pleasing in appearance. Its round, trim shape make the variety, especially when packed in a box or basket, one scarcely surpassed in attractiveness of form. The color of the skin is a brilliant red splashed with darker red on a creamy-white background. The flesh is white, red at the pit, juicy, tender, sweet, mild and pleasant flavored. Stone is nearly free. A wonderful shipper. The tree is large, vigorous and very productive. Stone nearly free.

Champion. Early Mid-season (August). It is difficult to find words which will do justice in describing the qualities of this white fleshed variety. The fruits not only possess the character that makes up quality—tender flesh, juiciness, pleasant flavor, etc., but there is a peculiar honeyed flavor which gives the Champion individuality. The flesh is white, tinged with red at the pit. Skin is white with red cheek. The tree itself is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and very productive. Stone semi-free to free.

Crawford Early. Early mid-season. The Peach has all the characteristics which gratify the taste, richness of flavor, pleasant aroma, tender flesh and abundant juice. Besides being one of the best in quality, it is also one of the handsomest, its golden yellow skin with red cheek making it particularly attractive to the eye. Stone perfectly free. The flesh is a beautiful deep yellow, rayed with red at the pit. The trees are all that could be desired in health, vigor, size and shape.

Crawford Late. Season late. The quality of this yellow flesh variety can scarcely be equalled. The Peach is large with a golden yellow skin and rich red cheek. The flesh is yellow, red at pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet but sprightly, richly flavored. Stone free. The tree is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Crosby. Late. One of the Crosby's greatest virtues is the hardiness of tree and bud, so marked it is often called the "frost-proof Peach." Besides being hardy the trees are vigorous, healthy and productive. Quality fruit is excellent. The rich, yellow free-stone flesh is delicious to the taste either as a dessert or as a culinary fruit. Tree is small but vigorous and straight.

Elberta. Season late September and October. One of Elberta's greatest merits is its adaptability to a variety of soils and climates. A second good characteristic is its fruitfulness—barring frost and freezes, the trees load themselves with fruit year in and year out. Thus Elberta is grown with profit in every Peach growing state in the Union and in nearly all, if not all, in greater quantities than any other Peach. The skin is orange-yellow, overspread with red. Flesh yellow stained with red at the pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet or sub-acid and of excellent quality and a good shipper. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, very productive and starts bearing when quite young. Stone free.

Fitzgerald. Midseason. Fitzgerald is very similar to early Crawford but generally ripens a few days earlier. The skin is golden, overspread with dull red blush; thin but tough. Flesh yellow rayed with red at the pit, juicy, rather firm but tender and sweet, pleasant flavor and good quality. Size large; stone free. Tree of medium size. Extremely hardy. Originated in Canada.

Golden Jubilee. A new peach that is attracting attention everywhere introduced. A large, early Elberta type. Skin is yellow blushed with red; flesh is yellow, juicy, tender and sweet. Ripens three weeks earlier than Elberta. Free stone. One of the best of the new varieties.

Greensboro. Early. Greensboro is one of the leading white flesh peaches. It takes high place because of its showy fruits and its large, vigorous, healthy early bearing and prolific trees. In the last character Greensboro is almost supreme—invariably year in and year out—possibly, too, no other white fleshed Peach is adapted to a greater variety of soils; its fruits carry well and keep long. The skin is creamy white blush stained with red. Flesh white, very juicy, tender, melting, sweet, and sprightly. Stone semi-clinging.

Hale. Midseason. This Peach has many merits to commend it. The flesh is yellow, red pit, juicy, fine grained, sweet, and of excellent flavor. The skin is creamy yellow, overspread with darker red making it particularly attractive to the eye. In shape it is almost round which means it can be packed to better advantage than many other varieties. Stone free.

The tree is vigorous and productive. Unquestionably Hale is one of the most popular varieties for both home and orchard planting.

Halehaven. A brand new peach that has proven itself one of the very best midseason peaches ever introduced. Ripens just before Elberta. Halehaven has inherited the mammoth size of J. H. Hale and being originated in Michigan, will withstand the most severe winters. Halehaven has a fine flavor, being tender, juicy, melting, sweet and sprightly. Halehaven has every quality desirable in a peach.

Heath Cling. Very late. One of the latest Peaches now under cultivation. The best of all Peaches to preserve and pickle whole. It has been known to keep in good condition from October to December. The trees are large, healthy and hardy. Skin is creamy white blushed with red. Flesh white, juicy, firm, meaty but tender and good in quality. Stone clinging.

Rochester. Early. Here is a variety which fills the long desired wish of fruit growers for an early, yellow free stone. It ripens soon after middle August—in some instances it has been reported even earlier—and its season is very long. The Peaches are very large, yellow with handsome over-color of mottled red, quite rotund, making, all in all, a strikingly beautiful Peach. The flesh, too, meets all the requirements of a good Peach—thick and firm, marbled yellow, stained with red at the pit, juicy, rich and sweet. The variety can be classed as freestone. The trees are large, vigorous, upright, spreading and productive.

South Haven. Extremely hardy and productive. The Peach for cold localities will stand 10 degrees colder weather than any other Peach grown. Large, yellow, freestone, full red cheeks. Texture tender. Week earlier than Elberta.

Yellow St. John. Early. This is one of the earliest of the Crawford-like Peaches and perfectly free-stone. Handsome in appearance, sweet, rich, delicious in flavor and pleasing in all of the flesh attributes of a good dessert Peach. The fruit resembles the early Crawford in size and shape but is a little more round and ripens several days earlier. Flesh light yellow tinged with red near pit, highly flavored. Tree medium to large, vigorous, upright and spreading.

Valiant. Midseason. The large, roundish oblate fruit, blushed with an appetizing red, meets with instant favor. Its juicy flesh is blessed with a rich, delightful superior flavor—a thousand times better than its ancestor, Elberta.

Producing heavy crops and possessing the extra hardiness that is required to grow Peaches in Canada, as well as splendid shipping qualities, it measures up to every requirement.

Valiant is in season by the first of September, about ten days after Rochester Peach and fifteen days ahead of Elberta, just at the time when Peaches are in the biggest demand and sell at highest market prices.

**OUR NURSERY STOCK
GROWS OR WE
REPLACE IT FREE**



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

Leading Varieties of Plums

Plum trees thrive in a great diversity of soil, but seem to require that the soil have good drainage; warmth of soil is a factor towards perfection. Plums require little pruning but thinning the fruit on all varieties should be the regular practice—Japanese Plums particularly are much inclined to overbear. Plum fruit for market purposes should be picked just previous to reaching the edible condition, or for distant shipment picked greener. The general demand for the fruit is to “eat-out-of-hand,” for pie, drying, canning, sauces, preserves, plum butter, marmalades and jelly.

The Plums below are in two general classes, Japanese and European. The Japanese varieties are so noted, following the name. Those not designated, are European. Prunes are free-stone Plums, suitable for drying or canning.

Abundance, Japanese. Skin pinkish-red, changing to darker red, mottled, with thin bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy, tender and melting, sweet, pleasantly aromatic; season early (late August or early September); fruit medium size, roundish. Abundance is one of the best known Plums in America and its great popularity is due to its adaptability to a wide diversity of soils and climates, as well as its great abundance of fruit and that it usually bears yearly. It develops in flavor best when picked before it is quite ripe. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, very productive. One of the very best of the Japanese varieties.

Bradshaw. Skin purplish-red, covered with thick bloom, thin; flesh dull yellow, often with trace of red when fully matured, juicy, somewhat tender, sweet, pleasant, good; mid-season; stone semi-free; fruit very large. Tree grows rather slowly, but is large and well formed, bears regularly and heavily, hardy, robust, healthy. Fruit is large, attractive in appearance, keeps and ships well, especially if picked before fully ripe.

Burbank, Japanese. Skin dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, with thick bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, sweet, good; and of the best as to quality—handsomely colored, keeps and ships well; ripens a week or more later than Abundance. Fruit begins to color some days before ripe and should be picked before fully matured if it is to be kept or is to be shipped; also its fruit must be fairly severely thinned to get it in perfection. Tree is large, vigorous, very productive.

Fellenburg (Italian Prune, French Prune). Skin purplish-black with very thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow changing to yellow; juicy, firm, sub-acid, free

stone; season late and short; fruit medium size. The leading Plum of the Pacific Northwest. It is finely flavored whether eaten out of hand, stewed or cured. Keeps and ships well. Trees are large, fairly hardy, productive, well formed and bear regularly. Originated in Italy.

German Prune. Skin purplish-black with thick bloom; flesh yellowish-green, medium juicy, firm, sweetish, mild, pleasant flavor, good to very good, stone free; season late with ripening period very long; fruit large. Largely grown all over the world. Tree fairly hardy, vigorous, healthy, productive. Origin uncertain, probably Asia. Good market for fruit, valuable for canning, preserving, drying.

Imperial Gage. Skin dull greenish-yellow with obscure green streaks, mottled, thick bloom; flesh golden-yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sweet, mild, good to very good, stone nearly free. Last of August. Fruit rather large. Is best adapted to light sandy soils. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive. On suitable soils this is one of the best—for dessert, canning, home and market. Very agreeable flavor.

Italian Prune. See **Fellenburg**.

Lombard. Skin light to dark purplish-red, with thick bloom; flesh yellowish, juicy, firm and sweet, mild, stone semi-free to free; mid-season, ripening period long; fruit roundish-oval, medium size. Lombard is well known everywhere, is very widely grown all over the continent. Tree medium size, round-topped, very hardy, productive; fruit showy, tempting to the eye and readily salable; regular bearer; fruit should be thinned and allowed to fully ripen on the tree.

Reine Claude. Skin golden-yellow at maturity, sometimes mottled on sunny side with red, thin bloom; flesh greenish-yellow or golden-yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, very good; semi-cling stone; mid-season; fruit large, roundish-oval. For richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh, abundance of juice and pleasant aroma, Reine Claude ranks high. When well grown, fruit thinned and fruits sufficiently exposed to the sun to color well, it is a beautiful fruit, its size, form and color all adding to its beauty. The tree is only of moderate size, and trees when delivered from nursery are smaller than the trees of other varieties, but the trees, though small, are productive and bear regularly.

Red June, Japanese. Skin garnet-red, mottled, bloom thin; flesh light yellow, somewhat meaty, sweet, good; season early, ripens a week or so before Abundance; fruit large, roundish-ovate. Among the Japanese

Plums, Red June closely follows Abundance and Burbank in popularity; is a good shipper. The trees are large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, healthy, productive.

Satsuma, Japanese. Skin dark dull red, thin bloom; flesh dark purplish-red, juicy, sweet, with almond-like flavor, good quality, stone very small; mid-season; fruit medium to large in size, roundish. One of the best of its class in quality for either dessert or culinary purposes, keeps and ships well. The trees are above the average in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness.

Shropshire Damson. Skin blue, thick bloom, dots numerous; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant; season late; fruit small in size, roundish. Should be in home collections; productive, bears year after year. Trees vigorous, hardy. Originated in England.

Stanley Prune. Dept. of Agr. experts have succeeded beyond their fondest hopes in originating a new exceptionally fine quality, large bearing prune that is sure to take its place among the best of all. Fruit is full-flavored, large dark blue, simply great as a home garden sort and a most profitable commercial orchard tree. Stanley is the last word in prunes.

Wickson, Japanese. Skin dark red over a yellow ground, thin bloom; flesh amber-yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, pleasant flavor, good; early mid-season, period of ripening long; fruit very large, the largest of all Japanese Plums if not the largest of all Plums. Tree is large, vigorous, upright head, blooming season early. At its best in South and West.

Yellow Egg. Skin golden-yellow, thick bloom; flesh golden-yellow, rather juicy, firm, average sweetness, mild, good; season late and short; stone semi-free or free; fruit large. The largest and handsomest of the yellow Plums. Excellent for cooking.

Quinces

The fruit is in demand for stewing, baking and for Quince Marmalade and for jelly and is an ideal fruit for the flavoring of preserves, jelly, marmalade, giving them a delightful taste and perfume. In almost all local markets Quince fruit finds a ready sale.

The Quince fruit crop is reliable, not easily destroyed by variations of the weather and the trees are hardy, productive and easy to care for.



ORANGE QUINCE

Bourgeat. Bright, golden yellow. A great favorite because it keeps so well. A profuse bearer of large, showy, handsome, richly colored fruit which should, if stored in a good cellar, keep until spring. Fine for cooking as it cooks without hardness like Apples.

Orange (Apple Quince). The Orange is a fine golden color, roundish with ends generally flattened like an Apple. Ripens early (September). The flesh is firm, tender when cooked, fine quality and high flavor. The tree is very productive, vigorous and widely grown. Under good conditions the fruit can be carried through January.

Rea's Mammoth. One of the most popular of the Quinces. The fruit is large to very large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks tender as the Apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. It ripens rather late and the tree is extremely hardy and productive. We recommend this variety most highly.

Apricots

The season of ripening, coming between the Cherries and Peaches, makes this fruit very desirable and valuable. The dainty, showy appearance of Apricot fruit, its good quality that surely appeals to the taste of all who eat Apricot fruit, and the fact that Apricot fruit is always in good demand in the city markets, and at good prices for fancy table use, are points so favorable that the planting of Apricot trees should have more attention from growers who raise fruit for market and growers who raise fruit for their family and themselves to eat.

Early Golden. Color is wholly pale orange. Season middle of July. Fruit small—one and a half inches in diameter—roundish oval. Flesh orange-yellow, moderately juicy, rich and sweet. Free from the stone. Kernel sweet. Tree hardy and productive.

Early Moorpark. Yellow, with red cheek. Season last of July. Fruit medium size. A free-stone of superior quality.

Large Early Montgamet. Pale yellow with a tinge of red on sunny side. Season middle or latter part of July. Fruit large and round; quality the best, and a fine shipper. A very choice medium early sort; one of the best in cultivation. Tree is a good, strong, healthy grower, and will stand a great deal of cold. Has borne heavily with us and we consider it one of the very best Apricots in cultivation.



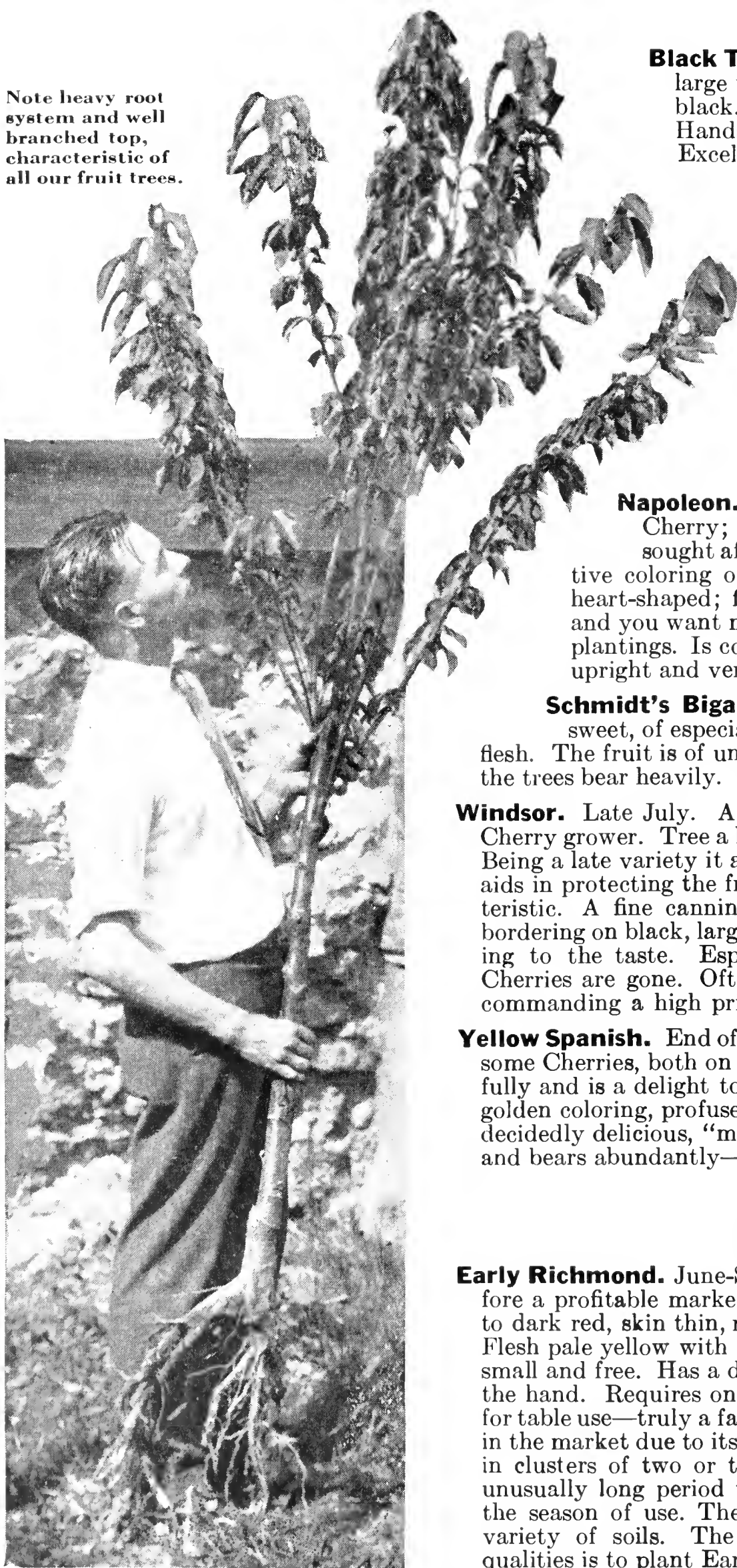
EARLY MOORPARK APRICOT

Pedigreed Cherries (Heavy Bearers)

Cherries are universally popular, both from a money making and a home use standpoint. The trees are fairly free of insect pests and diseases, also require little pruning after planting. Will adapt themselves to almost any soil, but produce the best results in well drained loamy soils.

The Sweet Cherry makes a large to very large tree, of spreading habit. They are often used in back lawns for shade as well as fruit. The fruit is usually heart-shaped—firm of flesh, keeps well and therefore ships safely.

Note heavy root system and well branched top, characteristic of all our fruit trees.



The Sour Cherry makes a much smaller growing tree, and on account of their rounded form make fine ornamental trees for planting along the road-side or division lines. The fruit is readily sold at canning factories and on the local market. A Sour Cherry orchard is a valuable asset to the fruit grower and farmer.

Cherries, both sour and sweet can be used in various forms of cooking and preserving, therefore need never go to waste. As a delightful fresh fruit, coming the first of the season, Cherries are unexcelled.

Sweet Cherries

Black Tartarian. Early to middle of June. Fruit very large with small pit; heart-shaped, very dark, almost black. Pleasing to the eye and delightful to the palate. Handsome purplish-red flesh; meaty, juicy and rich. Excellent for table use and canning. Tree a regular bearer, grows to very large size, and lives to an old age—adapts itself to widely different soils and climates.

Governor Wood. Middle of June. A very desirable Cherry as it bears almost immediately after Black Tartarian—should be in every Cherry orchard. Tree vigorous and bears so prolifically that it is often advisable to thin the fruit to prevent branches breaking. Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh, light, tender and deliciously juicy. "Has a taste all its own." We like it—so will you.

Napoleon. Middle of June. An ideal light-colored sweet Cherry; especially good for shipping purposes—much sought after by canneries and fruit dealers; very attractive coloring of pale yellow with amber cheek—fruit large heart-shaped; flesh firm, and of delightful flavor. One taste and you want more. A favorite for both home and commercial plantings. Is commonly called Ox-heart. Tree large, vigorous, upright and very productive.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Middle of July. A very large cherry, sweet, of especially good flavor. Very dark in color, with dark flesh. The fruit is of unusually large size even for a Sweet Cherry, yet the trees bear heavily. The season is between Napoleon and Windsor.

Windsor. Late July. A variety that deserves consideration by every Cherry grower. Tree a big producer; fruit clustering on the branches. Being a late variety it always has a ready market. The heavy foliage aids in protecting the fruit from the birds which is a desirable characteristic. A fine canning, table or market Cherry. Fruit extra dark, bordering on black, large and attractive. Flesh hard, meaty and pleasing to the taste. Especially welcome as it is available after other Cherries are gone. Often called an "out of season" Cherry, thereby commanding a high price and ready market.

Yellow Spanish. End of June. One of the most widely known and handsome Cherries, both on the tree or in the basket or dish. Cans beautifully and is a delight to the housewife. Fruit large and uniform with golden coloring, profusely tinted with crimson. Flesh tender but firm, decidedly delicious, "makes your mouth water." Tree is a large grower and bears abundantly—is at home wherever Cherries are grown.

Sour Cherries

Early Richmond. June-Sour-Red. The earliest of Sour Cherries, therefore a profitable market variety. Fruit round and light red changing to dark red, skin thin, rather tough and easily separated from the pulp. Flesh pale yellow with light pinkish juice, tender and melting, stone small and free. Has a delicious flavor, very palatable when eaten from the hand. Requires only a small quantity of sugar when canning or for table use—truly a favorite for home use—sells readily and profitably in the market due to its early ripening. The fruit usually is produced in clusters of two or three Cherries. Hangs onto the tree over an unusually long period which is a decided advantage as it lengthens the season of use. The tree is a heavy bearer and thrives on a large variety of soils. The only way to fully appreciate its many good qualities is to plant Early Richmond.

English Morello. Late July and early August. The only real late sour Cherry. Fruit of good size, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Stands shipping well. The tree is quite small, rather slender, and of dwarf habit. A medium to heavy bearer. Due to this Cherry ripening after all others, there is always a ready market for it.

Large Montmorency. Late June. The leading Sour Cherry. Canning companies and fruit stands provide a ready market—a big commercial Cherry that spells abundant profit for the planter; an unexcelled pie variety. Tree yields regularly and abundantly, and

its natural habit of growth makes picking the fruit a pleasure. The tree is very hardy and bears unusually young—often within two years after planting. Fruit is of good size and flavor; bright clear red—hangs well to the tree, more often borne singly. It is highly recommended for every Sour Cherry use. You will “go right” when you plant Large Montmorency.

May Duke. July. Follows Early Richmond but ripens irregularly and often over a long period. The fruit is of rather good size, red at first, turning darker later. Flesh tender and melting, acid and excellent in quality. The tree is very hardy.

Pears—Standard and Dwarf

Pear trees succeed in fairly good, well drained soil, but they do best in a strong loam or clay.

Both quality and juiciness of the fruit may be improved if it is gathered about a week or ten days before maturity and ripened indoors. A cool, dark place is best for storing it while ripening.

Pear trees are grown as standard trees budded on Pear root and dwarf trees budded on Quince root. Since the dwarf tree when fully matured is considerably smaller than the standard tree and as it comes into bearing considerably younger than the standard tree we particularly recommend the planting of dwarf Pear trees, by those who have only a limited space for planting and wish fruit for home use.

Descriptions of fruit apply equally to the fruit of standard trees and the fruit of dwarf trees. The different kinds of roots affect the size of the grown trees but not the fruit.

All varieties listed can be supplied both in standard trees and in dwarf trees except Sheldon which can be supplied in a standard tree only. We especially recommend the planting of Duchesse in dwarf form.

The name of each variety is followed by the month in which maturity of fruit is attained.

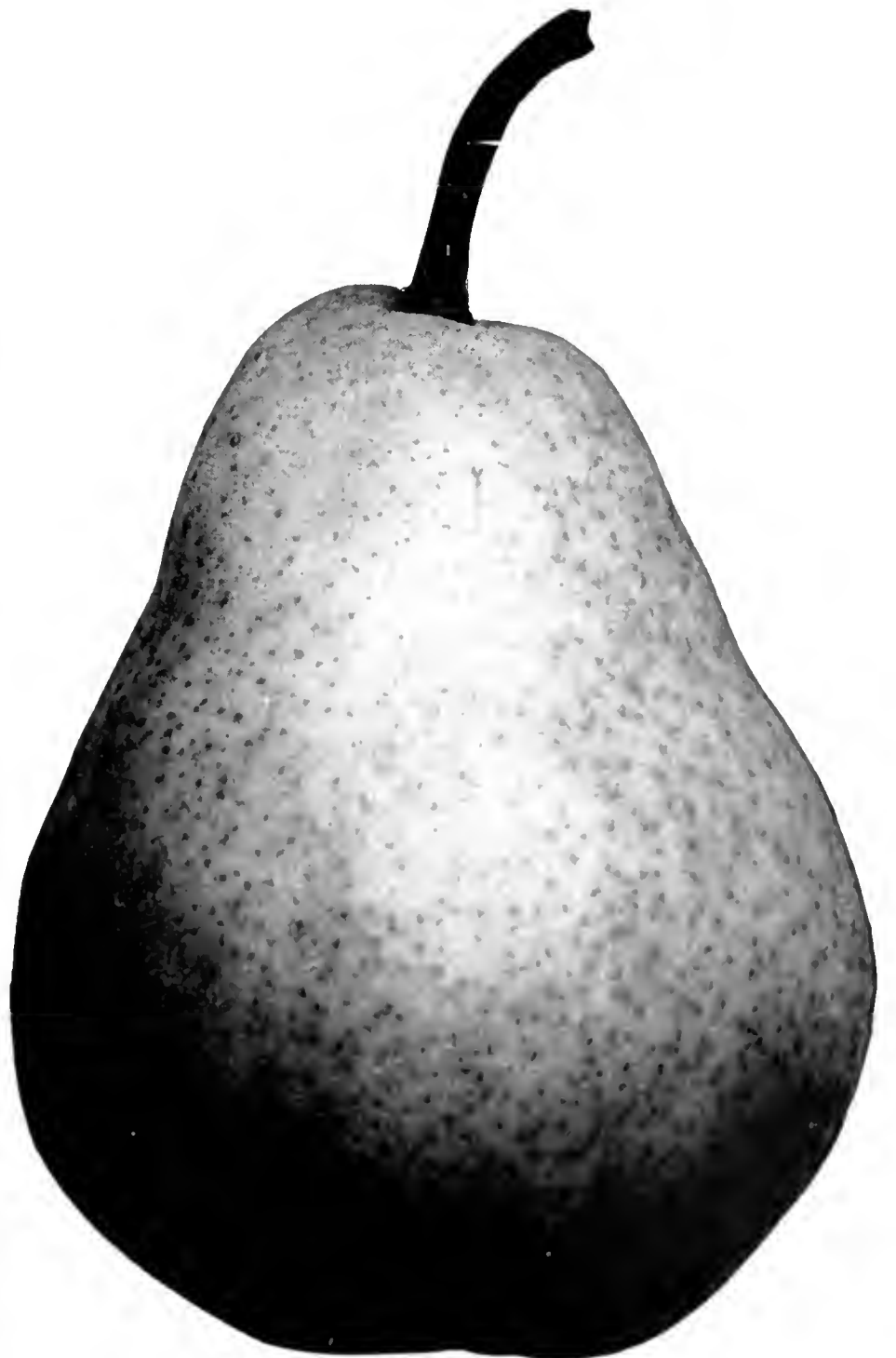
Bartlett. August and September. Fruit large, pyramidal in shape. Color clear yellow with a faint blush on the exposed cheek, more or less dotted with russet and even thinly russeted around the base of the stem. Flesh fine grained slightly granular at the center, buttery and rich, very juicy, excellent flavor, of good quality. Is excellent for canning. Its splendid qualities render it a general favorite everywhere. Its fruits are very popular in American markets. Is very adaptable to different soils. Another character which commends this variety to Pear growers is fruitfulness—trees bear full crops of delicious flavored fruit year after year. Very extensively grown for commercial purposes. Trees are very vigorous, attain large size, bear young, live long, are easily managed in the orchard.

Beurre D'Anjou. November to January. A large handsome pear of dull greenish yellow color, russeted and furrowed with reddish cheek on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, firm, tender, buttery, very juicy, sweet and spicy with a rich flavor, making it one of the most valuable of all Pears. Few varieties equal it in appearance and quality of fruit. Tree large, vigorous, spreading, hardy. Its productiveness and regularity in bearing make it a variety that can be recommended for home planting and for commercial orchards. Properly ripened it will keep until the Holiday season, when it commands a good price in the market.

Clapp's Favorite. Late August to early September. Extra hardy. Fruit of large size, tapering to the crown, neck rather small. Yellowish green, with a delicate blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish or yellowish white, juicy, splendid flavor, perfumed, of very good quality. Ripens about ten days ahead of the Bartlett. One of the first for market. Fruit is of uniform size and evenly distributed over

tree, thus insuring proper development without thinning. Very desirable and highly recommended for its extra hardiness.

Duchesse D'Angouleme. October to November. The fruits excite great admiration and wonder by their enormous size. Color, dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet with numerous dots; flesh, yellowish white, firm, becoming somewhat melting and quite tender when fully matured, very juicy, sweet, excellent flavor, rich and delicious. Produces big juicy Pears. Quality good. Attains its greatest perfection when grown as a dwarf tree. The tree is vigorous, hardy, healthy, bears abundantly and is a great favorite for garden and home planting and for commercial orchards. Trees often come into bearing from two to three years after planting. Is adaptable to about all climates and is a reliable and profitable crop producer. The tree makes a beautiful symmetrical pyramid growth.



BARTLETT



SHELDON

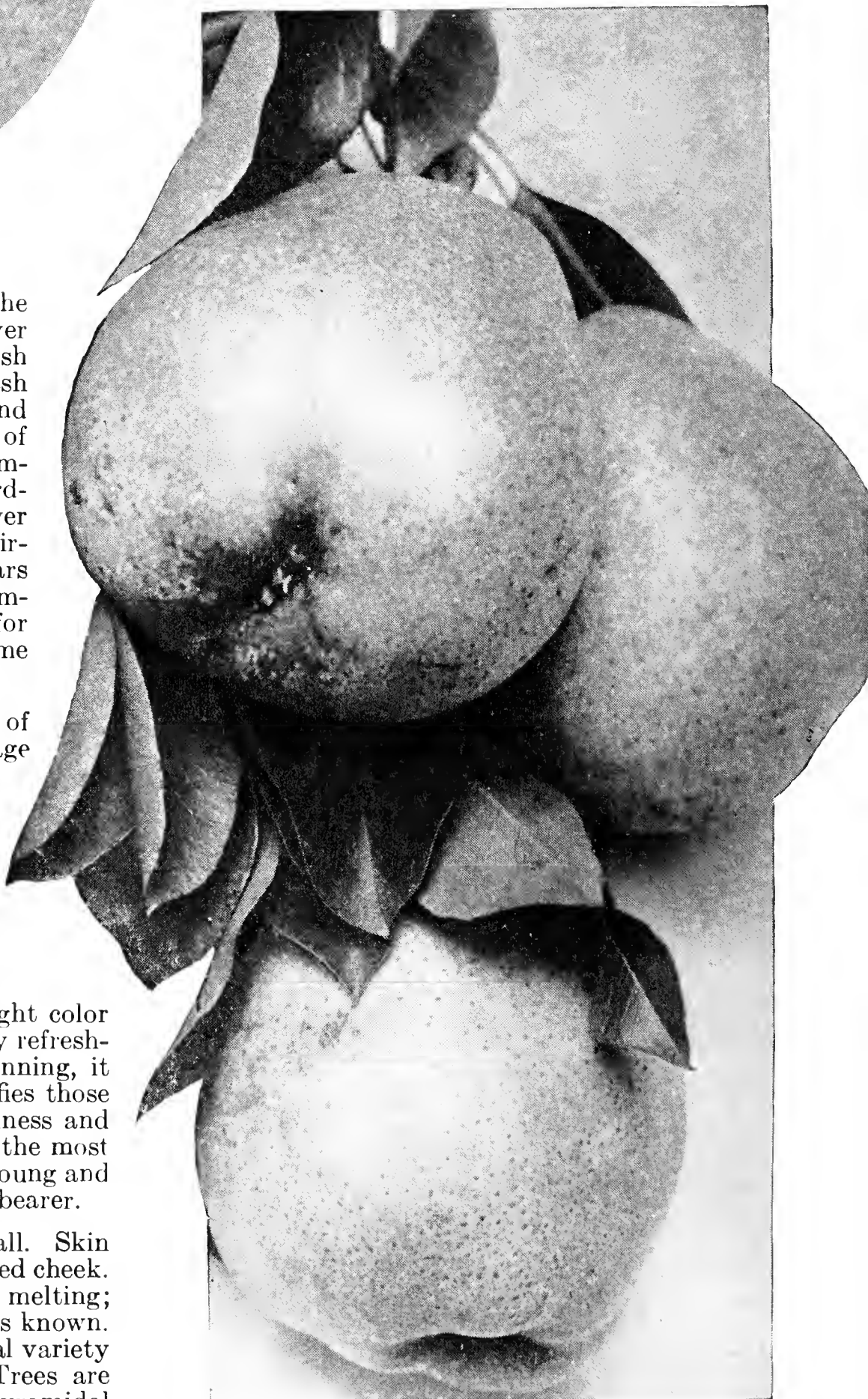
Sheldon. October to November. Ranks as one of the best Pears. Large, roundish, color greenish, fully covered with brownish russet. A rich flavor, fine-grained and very luscious. The tree makes a vigorous, erect growth and bears full crops regularly. Ships well, keeps well and sells well. Excellent for home planting. Splendid both for dessert and for culinary purposes. Every Pear-fancier should plant this variety. Sheldon does not succeed as a dwarf and should be planted only as a standard tree.

**NEWARK
NURSERY STOCK
NEVER DISAPPOINTS**

Flemish Beauty. September and October. The fruit is of extra large size, varying however in size and shape. The color is a yellowish green, overlaid with russet markings. Flesh juicy, melting, often with a rich, sweet and excellent flavor with the delicate aroma of the Pear. Of good quality which can be improved by ripening indoors. One of the hardiest and choicest varieties. A strong grower and a great bearer. Hardy and very desirable. Almost unapproachable in quality. Bears early. Unusually fruitful. Is an excellent commercial Pear and is highly recommended for commercial cultivation, as well as for home planting.

Kiefer. October and November. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Its known parentage imparts valuable qualities. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval, narrowing at both ends. Skin rich golden yellow, with a fine red blush on the sunny side, highly attractive. Flesh is whitish, juicy and very good. If gathered as soon as fully matured and then allowed to ripen in the house, the fruit becomes much improved in quality and being a remarkable keeper, will last all winter. As a canning Pear, it retains its light color and possesses a rich vinous flavor, being very refreshing, and notwithstanding the process of canning, it remains rich, juicy and sprightly and satisfies those of the most discriminating tastes. Its firmness and quality make it greatly in demand. One of the most popular Pears grown in America. It bears young and heavily and makes a large tree. Abundant bearer.

Seckel. September and October. Fruit small. Skin rich yellowish brown, with a deep brownish red cheek. Flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; one of the richest and highest flavored Pears known. A very prolific bearer. Profitable commercial variety which always commands a fancy price. Trees are remarkable for their large, low, compact pyramidal tops. For home planting it has few rivals.



SECKEL



WORDEN

CONCORD

BRIGHTON

CAMPBELL'S EARLY

Grapes for Vineyards and Home Use

Grape Vines should be planted where they will have the sunshine to grow the vine and to properly ripen the berries, thus developing the sugar content of the fruit, as they respond beautifully to warmth. To get the best results plant so they will get the sun from the south or the east. Dry warm soil is what the vine craves. No grounds are so small but that at least a few grape vines can be grown permitting you to enjoy luscious home-grown Grapes from your own planting.

Grape Vines may be considered as ornamental vines and planted along fences or trained on garages, woodsheds and other places for their ornamental appearance.

Commercially the Grape is profitable—fruit is a good shipper—has many home uses, delicious and refreshing for table use, for pies, for sauces, jelly; and Grape juices are most valuable for refreshing and healthful drinks; there is an increasing demand and at profitable prices for the fruit, or fruit juices.

Agawam, Dark Red. Qualities commending it are large size of bunch and berry, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, attractive appearance, excellent keeping qualities, vigorous of vine and of self-fertilization. Agawam is highly esteemed in many markets and in making grape juice it is much sought for chiefly because of the flavor it imparts. It ripens in September, soon after Concord. Fine keeper, in fact, is frequently kept in storage until January. Berries are large, dark and dull purplish red. Flesh is pale green, solid and slightly vinous.

Brighton, Red. Ranks as one of the ten leading commercial varieties. Its good points are: high quality, handsome appearance, certainty of ripening, vigorous growth, productiveness and adaptability to various soils. Ripens about mid-season. Clusters are large to medium. Berries irregular, medium to large in size, roundish, light and dark red and covered with bloom. Very handsome.

Caco, Red. A new red grape of excellent quality. Ripens midseason. A rich wine color, it is a valuable and highly desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Campbell's Early, Black. Has high quality when matured, freedom from acidity about the seeds; earliness of maturity; hardiness of vine and good shipping and keeping qualities. Generally ripens about the last of August. Berries are usually large, roundish, dark, purplish black covered with heavy blue bloom. Flesh is firm, but tender, quality rich, sweet and slightly vinous.

Catawba, Red. Catawba is one of the leading Grapes grown commercially along the shores of Lake Erie, Northern Ohio, and about the central lakes of New York State. Planted with great success for its juice crop—is in demand for its pleasing refreshing and fine-flavored juice; nice to eat out of hand. It succeeds over a wide area and berries keep exceptionally well, often lasting until March or even later. It is the standard red Grape on the market and because of its excellent quality often brings a higher price than other varieties. Very late. Clusters large to medium, berries oval to roundish, dull purplish red covered with bloom.

Concord, Black. The Concord is known by all. Probably the most widely grown of the Grapes of this continent. Readily adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with profit in every Grape growing state in the Union and to an extent not possible with any other Grape. It succeeds in a greater number of soils than any other variety. A second commendable characteristic is its high degree of fruitfulness as it gives large crops year in and year out. It is also very hardy, ripens comparatively early, thus assuring maturity in Northern regions. Bears good size bunches of berries of good black color with abundant bloom which makes a most handsome Grape. Concord leaves out and blossoms late in the spring and it does not, therefore, often suffer from spring frosts and the fruit is not easily injured by late frosts. It is a table Grape and to use the oft quoted expression coined by Horace Greeley, "It is the Grape for the millions." Used to a great extent for making red Grape juice. Yields a good run of desirable juice and the juice has a good demand in the market as well as being pleasing for home use. Fruit ripens about mid-season, keeps from one to two months. Berries medium to large, roundish, juicy, sweet, and of high quality.

Delaware, Red. Early September. Delaware is the American Grape, "par excellence." There is probably no other variety more richly or more delicately flavored and with a more agreeable aroma than Delaware. This variety is rightly used, wherever American Grapes are grown, as a standard whereby to gauge the quality of other Grapes. Added to its high quality it is endowed with a constitution which enables it to withstand severe climatic conditions and it easily adapts itself to many soils and conditions and bears an abundant crop. Besides these qualities it matures sufficiently early (usually early September)

Delaware—Cont.

to make its crop certain. It is attractive in appearance, keeps well on the vine and in the package and ships well. Considered the best American table Grape and as such commands a premium in all markets. It is also much sought after for making Grape juice. Bunch medium in size and very compact. Berries uniform in size and shape, small to medium, roundish, light red covered with a bloom. Flesh juicy, tender, aromatic, vinous, sprightly and refreshing.

Fredonia, Black. A Grape originated by the New York State Experimental Station, is the best early black Grape ever produced. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The clusters are large, evenly formed and compact, with large round berries. The firm thick skin makes it a good keeper and an excellent shipper. The flesh is very juicy and of excellent quality. The Fredonia stands alone as an early black Grape both for garden and commercial purposes.

Golden Muscat. A brand new grape that has been propagated to meet the insistent demand for a hardy grape of the California Muscat type in taste and appearance. Produces large extremely handsome clusters, golden yellow in color. Grapes are meaty, large, oval, juicy. An aristocrat variety that is sure to delight.

Lindley. A new all purpose grape. You must see and eat this marvelous new grape to fully appreciate it. Its "Melt in your Mouth" sweet aromatic flavor makes Lindley a popular favorite. Lindley is a vigorous grower, it produces heavy crop of giant size bunches of huge dark red, round, tender, delicious berries. Lindley is our excellent commercial variety as well as a leading variety for the home garden.

Lucile, Red. The Lucile is a wonderful grape anywhere and especially for the short season in the north. It has never been known to winter kill and is particularly free from grape diseases. Lucile is a red grape,

ripening soon after Moore's Early and will ripen all its wood even under a heavy load of fruit. Lucile is a most vigorous grower, hardy and an enormous bearer, the individual bunches being very large. Quality is excellent. Everyone should plant at least one vine.

Moore's Early, Black. It is difficult to describe Moore's Early other than as the Early Concord. Comes in season two or three weeks earlier than Concord and the last fruits of it are sent to market before those of the Concord are picked. Clusters are intermediate in size, inclined to looseness. Berries large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with abundant blue bloom. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained.

Moore's Diamond, White or Light Green. Moore's Diamond can scarcely be surpassed in quality and beauty. To its desirable fruit characteristics is added its earliness, hardiness, productiveness and vigor. It is greatly in demand by those who wish to make Grape juice. The fruit keeps well. Clusters medium to short, rather broad and compact. Berries above medium to medium size, roundish, green with tinge of yellow on riper berries, with thin gray bloom. Flesh pale green, juicy, tender, inclined to melting, fine grained, slightly aromatic, sprightly. Quality of fruit good. Ripens early. September.

Niagara, White or Light Green. Niagara is probably the leading American light Grape, holding the rank of this color that the Concord does among the black varieties. Valuable for its plentiful and sweet, delicious juices. It is one of those that you can eat out of hand and enjoy. Vine is very hardy, vigorous and productive. Bunch medium to large. Berries above medium to large, light green changing to pale yellow green tinge as the season advances. Fruit ripens about the same time as Concord. Ships and keeps fairly well. Flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, rich and of excellent quality.

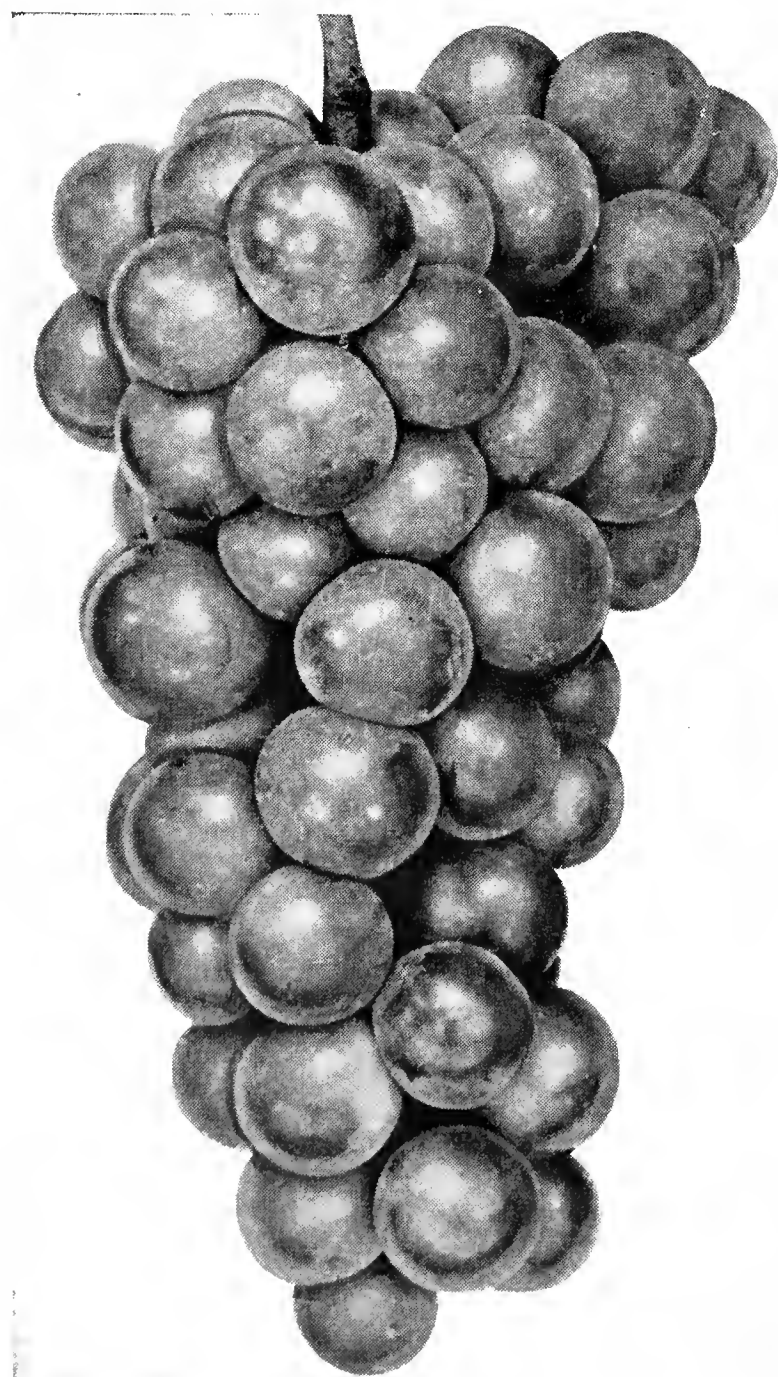
Portland, White. This new white Grape originated at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, where it is considered one of the best early white Grapes for market. The quality is excellent and it is one of the earliest to ripen. The vine is a vigorous grower and very productive.

Salem, Red. Salem ranks among the best for both the garden and commercial vineyard. Salem is comparatively early, hardy, vigorous, and productive of handsome fruit of high quality both for table use and for Grape juice. Fruit ripens slightly before the Concord, keeps and ships well. Clusters medium to large, berries large to medium, roundish, very dark red, with blue bloom. Flesh juicy, tender and of fine flavor.

Sheridan, Black. This new grape is a worthy rival of standard commercial varieties. It is extra large in flavor, with a thick skin which accounts for its excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Ripens one week later than Concord. Both the individual berry and the bunch are extra large.

Vergennes, Red. Late September. A dependable bearer of good quality berries. Very hardy and a strong grower. Appearance of the fruit is very attractive. Good shipper and keeper, frequently being found in the market as late as January and sometimes February. Fruit variable in season but usually ripens one to two weeks later than the Concord. Clusters intermediate in size and length. Berries large to medium, light and dark red covered with lilac bloom. Flesh juicy, fine grained, tender and of good quality.

Worden, Black. This Grape is, of all the off-spring of Concord, probably the best known and most meritorious. Ripens about a week to ten days earlier than the Concord, is equally hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Clusters are large. Berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black, covered with blue bloom. Moderately firm. Flesh is juicy, fine grained, tough, sweet at skin, tart at center. Fruit of good quality. You would like Worden for eating, for juice, for table and for culinary purposes.



NIAGARA

Asparagus

No vegetable garden is complete without its Asparagus bed. Once planted it is permanent; and it costs very little in time or money to plant. You enjoy fresh Asparagus, served on the table, boiled in water and finished with milk or cream properly seasoned, or served on toast with butter sauce, or cooked and served cold with French dressing or mayonnaise dressing and if you "grow your own" you can cut the young stalks, when they are tender all the way down; when you buy a bunch at the market, frequently considerable goes to waste. One hundred plants would reasonably care for a family of 4 or 5; 200 plants would be ample.

Barr's Mammoth. The largest of all, very early, tender and delicious; light color. The yield is simply enormous.

Conover's Colossal. A variety universally acknowledged to be a great improvement, on account of its immense size. It is remarkably tender and high flavored. It is said that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties. A profitable market sort. We recommend this very highly.

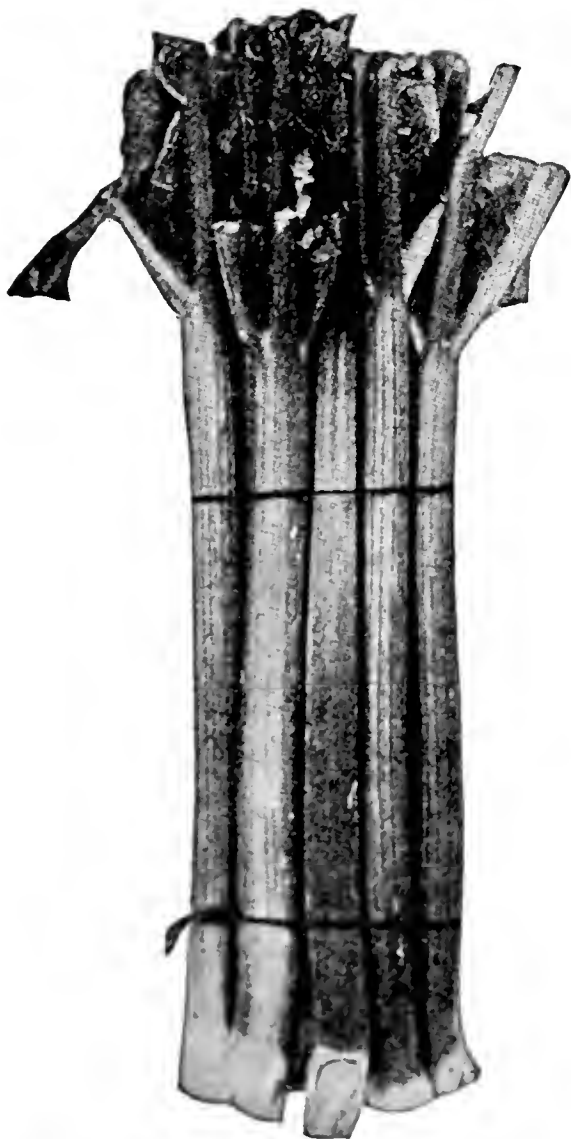
Martha Washington. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A heavy yielding, pedigreed strain, immune to rust; grows rapidly and produces uniform long, tender shoots of unexcelled table quality. Now eagerly sought after by both commercial and home growers.



MARTHA WASHINGTON

Rhubarb

The first fresh pies of the early spring that we used to know as "pie-plant pie"—flaky crust and plenty of filling! Who doesn't relish them? Rhubarb is not only delicious with a brisk tartness that just appeals to the taste in the spring but is healthful too: good for the children and all people. Stewed Rhubarb makes a fine table dish served cold—mighty refreshing in the spring when we crave "fresh things."



EATON'S PEACH-FLAVORED RHUBARB

Those who know only the old Pie Plant, would hardly recognize the improved varieties with their immense growth and their thick, tender stalks. A bed of them takes up little room, calls for little care and will furnish table dainties for years. And 3 to 12 roots would supply a family in good shape. Rhubarb is a profitable crop to grow for market or for the canning industry as it yields two crops each year—does not require a large amount of labor.

There is an ornamental feature in your Rhubarb as it is one of the showiest perennials we have, giving in leaf and blossom a tropical aspect to any planting. It is attractive when it starts to grow in the spring, and when fully grown is one of the most ornamental plants in the garden. The leaves are very large and an attractive green. The leaf stalks are of a reddish shade. In mid-summer blossom stalk shoots up to 3 or 4 feet in height. The creamy white flowers are in immense, showy spikes, similar in appearance to the Yucca, but more feathery.

Eaton's Peach-Flavored. Very early; large tender stalks that, made into pies or sauce, have a rich peach flavor. The large, yet tender, growth as well as the peculiarly delicate flavor, make this an especially desirable variety.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, very tender, and has a mild sub-acid flavor; not stringy or tough; makes a large plant.

Horse Radish

Gold Medal Bohemian. Here is a novelty for the home garden. Has a sharp, strong flavor, but no bitter taste. Is easy to grow, hardy and easily prepared by simply grating a piece of the root and mixing with white vinegar. This is the only way we know to enjoy the snappy flavor of horse radish in its fresh, natural state.

Raspberries for Commercial Planting and the Home Garden

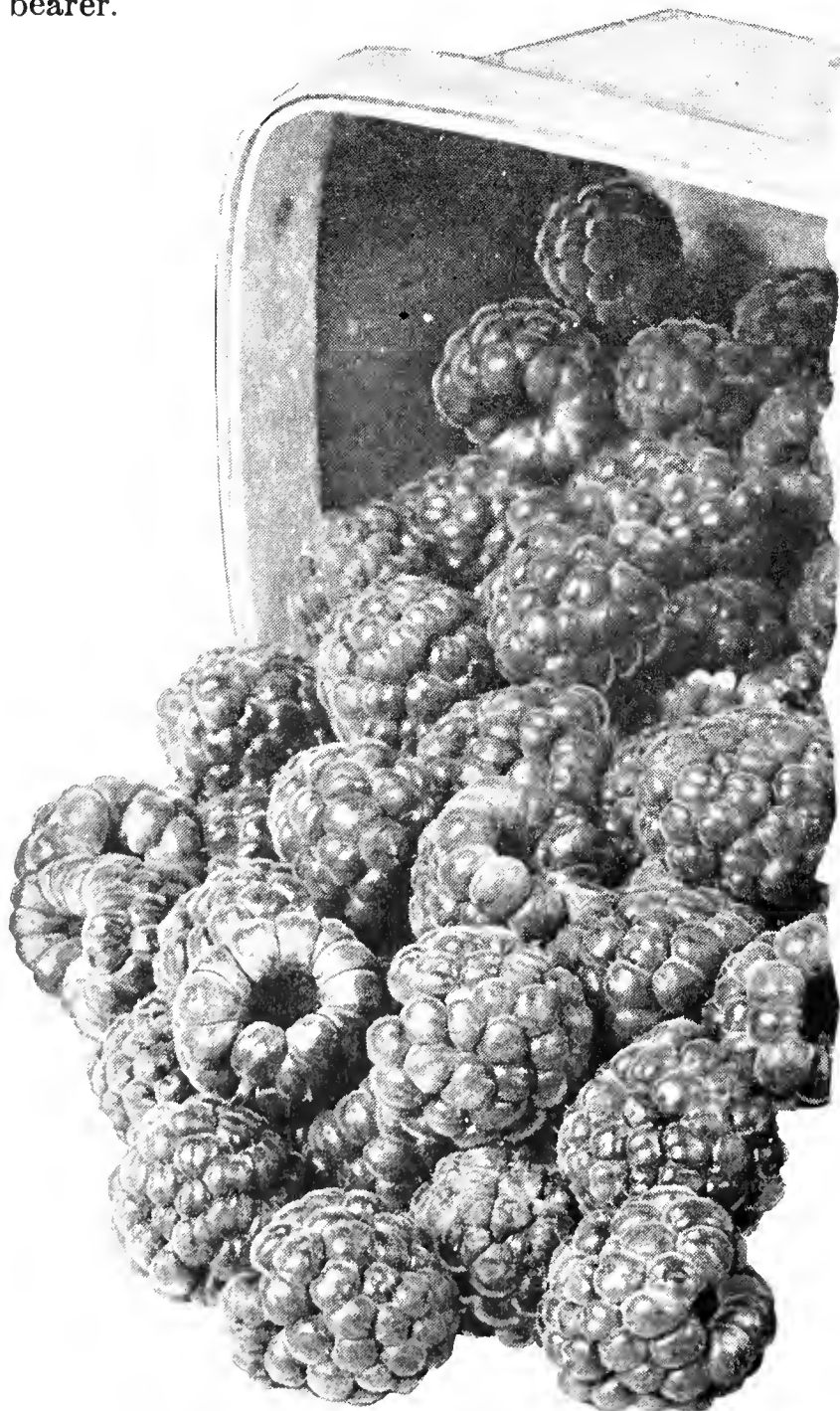
Raspberries hold a prominent place among small fruits. They are earliest, for one thing, and ripen when folks are hungry for fruit. Raspberries hold an economic place of importance; they are a staple and regular fruit crop, usually bear fruit the following season if set out in the spring; bring the growers in a lot of cash each spring. For home use, Raspberries are important; they are so very hardy, bear so regularly and abundantly, come in when there is no other fruit and can be used in so many ways, from berries-and-cream and delicious shortcake, to jam for the winter days—every home should have its own Raspberry patch. Your appreciation of having “fruit right from your own place” is a point to consider and you have it with regularity, of good quality and have your table supplied with fresh fruit, if you will set out a few Raspberry plants. They begin to ripen early in July.

Red Raspberries

Chief (New). A new variety developed from a seedling of Latham, and in many ways superior to that great variety. Ripens about a week earlier, grows stockier and sturdier, and is hardier. The plants show great resistance to mildew and seem to be practically immune to mosaic and other Raspberry diseases. The fruit is bright red, firm, of wonderful quality, and has exceptionally good shipping qualities.

Cuthbert. Hardy variety, withstanding the cold of the Northern states and the heat of the Southern equally well. The fruit is of splendid quality and will stand shipping long distances. The berries are large, conical, bright red and of excellent quality.

Herbert. Ripens before Cuthbert. A Canadian variety of great hardiness; strong canes and healthy foliage; berries bright red, sweet, and of large size; heavy bearer.



ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY



RASPBERRY PLUM FARMER

Latham. Considered by many the finest red Raspberry grown. Perfectly hardy, even in Manitoba winters, without protection. Unusually heavy producer, outyielding even the Cuthbert. The berries are large, round, and of a beautiful brilliant red color that makes it a quick seller on the market and very desirable for canning. Good shipper.

Newburg. The newest and most promising variety the N. Y. State Experiment Station has yet introduced. Has no superior in keeping and shipping qualities. Vigorous and hardy of growth, it is exceedingly productive. Mosaic has never appeared in this wonderful new variety. Individual berries are much larger than others and retain the true red raspberry flavor.

St. Regis Everbearing. Large sweet berries of attractive red. Will continue to fruit till the first snows of winter, which often makes it profitable for a late market fruit; will also produce a good crop in July. See illustration on next page.

Black Raspberries

Black Diamond. The yield is very heavy, the fruit is very sweet and delicious in quality, with few and small seeds, and its quality, productiveness and healthy growth make this one of the best.

Cumberland. Early, good sized, firm berries of fine quality; bush healthy, vigorous and productive; dependable, staple, popular.

Gregg. Berries large, firm, shipping well; black with light bloom; few seeds; quality good. Makes very strong canes.

Ohio. Very early; hardy, vigorous, enormous bearer; superior quality; good shipper. Keeps long; good for drying.

Plum Farmer. Early; a good market berry, ripening up the crop within a few days. Very large size and great productiveness.

Purple Raspberries

Columbian (Purple). Berries of the very largest size known; bush of extra strong growth and great bearing quality. Large, juicy and sweet. The favorite canning variety.

Blackberries

Every garden ought to have some Blackberries in it; they usually come into bearing the following year after they are set out in the spring; they fruit after the Raspberries are gone and before the stone fruits are ripe. They make wonderful pies, short-cakes, the most delicious jam, the juices can be made into material for beverages that are healthful as well as pleasing and refreshing and the markets are always glad to buy the surplus. There are few shrubs with white flowers more strikingly handsome when in bloom than the cultivated Blackberry; it is ornamental in any shrubbery bed. If you plant for home use then measure the success of your planting by the regularity of the supply for the home and by the satisfaction you derive from having fresh fruit right at hand.

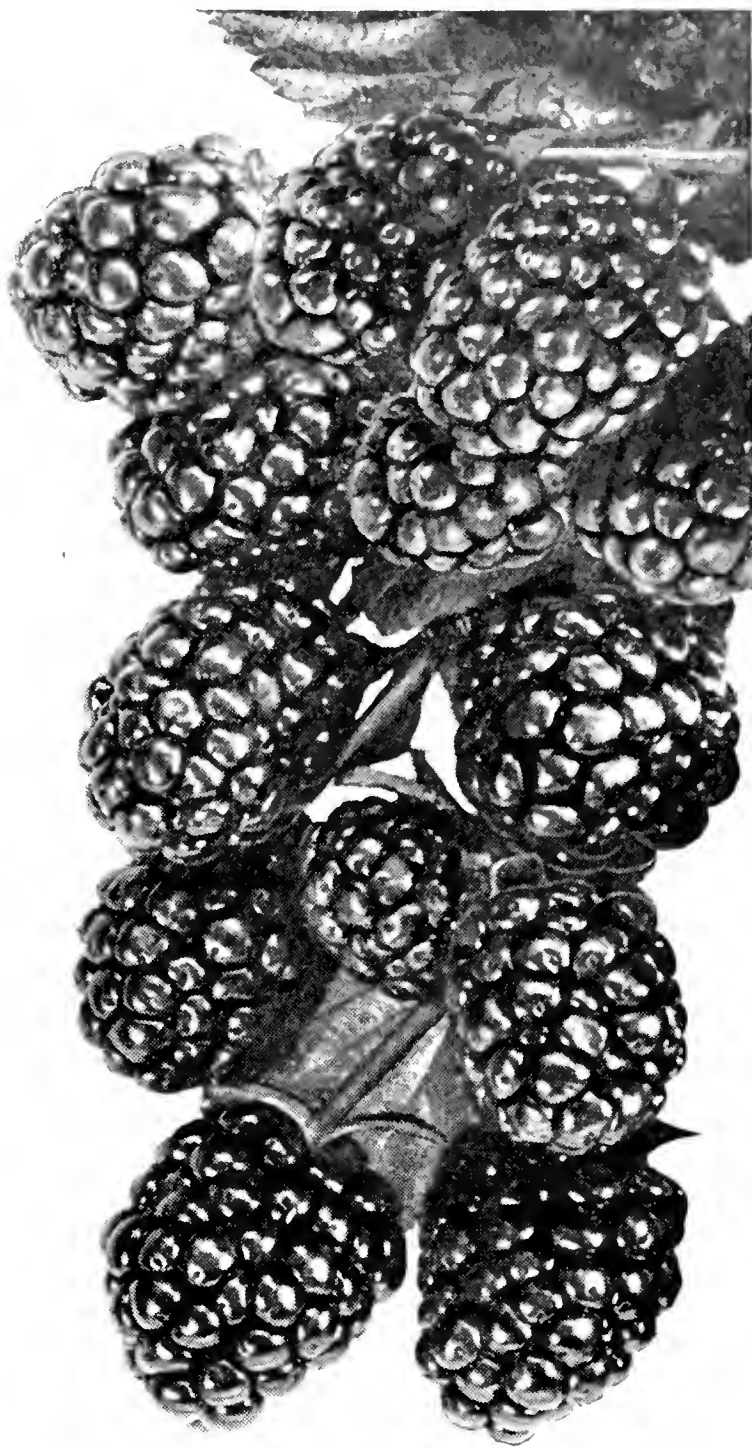
Blowers. A native of Western New York State. The berries are large size, jet black, and of delicious quality—a good shipper, making it a popular and profitable market variety. Bush is vigorous, is hardy and bears heavily. See illustration of Blowers Blackberry to the right.

Early Harvest. Valuable as one of the earliest; berries of medium size and good quality; strong grower and exceedingly prolific.

Eldorado. Is very hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest with safety, very productive. Large full clusters of evenly ripened fruit, sweet and of good quality.

Lucretia Dewberry. Trails on the ground instead of growing upright; similar to the Blackberries, but is earlier and sweeter and not so hardy; berries very large, black and shining; tasty, delicate and entirely distinct.

Snyder. Another productive variety which is very hardy. Fruit is early, medium sweet and of good size. Entirely free from hard core which so many varieties have. An old and long tried Blackberry.



BLOWERS BLACKBERRY



PERFECTION CURRANT

Fine for jelly. Most popular because of its heavy fruiting qualities

Currants and Gooseberries

A revision of the White Pine Blister Rust regulations makes it impossible for anyone to sell, transport or plant Currants or Gooseberries in various States, inasmuch as Currants and Gooseberries are carriers of White Pine Blister Rust which seriously affects wheat fields and pines.

REFER TO PRICE LIST #25 FOR QUARANTINE AREAS WHERE THE SALE OF CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES ARE PROHIBITED.

Currants and Gooseberries fit into your house-garden, or you should give them a place in your back yard—their fruit is desirable for home and at small expense—you want to make jellies and both have a large amount of pectin, a necessity for successful jelly making—you want to “put up” jams, preserves and conserves—you want fresh Currant and Gooseberry fruits on the table—you want Currant and Gooseberry pies and tarts—the juices are an attractive addition to your supply of refreshing fruit beverages (Currant juice being especially pleasing)—spiced Currants make one of the best relishes for meats.

Pick your Gooseberry fruit for home use when fruit is ripe—don't pick it green—then the fruit is delicious. Currant and Gooseberry fruit is desirable when used with Raspberries and Blackberry fruit. Bushes are hardy—with ordinary care will bear abundantly and regularly—both will grow planted along the back fence in the shade, in fact the shade of trees protects the fruit from sun scald and the foliage seems to thrive in such locations—can be used as a hedge to separate the garden—are not out of place in a yard, as they both have an ornamental value and will add beauty to a place, possibly not to plant out near the street but in the side yard if you have no garden in which to plant. Planted com-

mercially both have a ready market, standing shipping well and are profitable crops; may be planted in orchards thus increasing the returns from the orchard land.

Plants should be thinned out as may be necessary to maintain six to eight vigorous shoots. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart in the row and rows six feet apart.

Currants

Cherry. Very acid and as such is desirable for jelly making. Produces clusters of beautiful large red berries in early July. The color and attractive appearance of its fruit make it a variety well adapted for market purposes.

Fay's Prolific. This is a well-known variety, bears large bunches of excellent quality large red berries in mid-season. Excellent for jams, jellies, preserves and also deserves a prominent place among market varieties. Berries easy to pick. Acid.

Perfection. An especially desirable variety and one which is especially recommended for northern sections. Berries are large bright crimson, sprightly, sub-acid. The berry clusters are compact and easy to pick. Mid-season. If berries are to be used for jelly

they should be slightly unripe. If fruit is to be spiced, stewed or used for jams it should be fully ripe when picked.

White Grape. The bush is rather spreading and bears large pale yellow berries of very mild flavor. We highly recommend this variety to those who desire dessert for home use. Heavy bearer.

Gooseberries

Downing. The fruit is medium size, pale green. Probably the most widely known variety in the United States, and generally most popular for canning purposes. Vigorous, upright growth, heavy foliage and very productive.

Houghton. One of the most widely known productive varieties. Fruit small, dark red.

Pearl. The bush is healthy, vigorous and enormous bearer of yellowish green berries of large size and excellent quality.

Red Jacket. Fruit is large, reddish green. Bush is healthy, vigorous and productive. Excellent for pies, tarts, etc.

Strawberries

Best Early Varieties

Beaver. Fruit is medium large, of fine quality, a good keeper and of extra firm texture, making it an ideal variety for long distance shipping. The fruit retains its firmness on the vines after ripening so that it can be left several days before picking.

Bellmar. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Because of its heavy crops and producing possibilities, it is highly recommended for planting everywhere, especially in warm climates. The Berries are large to extra large, of rich bright red, having a very large green cap and gloss that has caused this variety to be a national favorite.

Blakemore. Berries large, bright glossy red, firm flesh with wonderful mild flavor. Very productive. It is positively the best commercial berry.

Premier (Howard 17). An all around berry that has paid off many old farm mortgages. Premier, known to many as Howard 17, is unexcelled for the home garden, local market or for shipping. Plants are strong, healthy growers. Berries are large, luscious, firm, beautiful dark red. A heavy bearer. We consider Premier the best early bearing Strawberry.

Senator Dunlap (Dr. Burrill). Known as the poor man's variety as it will grow without fertilizer on any soil. Very productive. Berries large, richly colored, splendid flavor. This Berry should be in every garden.

Best Mid-season Varieties

Big Joe. This has been called the most reliable and profitable mid-season berry. Fruit large, luscious and a beautiful color. Plants are heavy producers.

Catskill. An outstanding midseason berry of incomparable quality introduced by the New York Experimental Station. Fruit stems are thick and grow upright. Fruit holds its size well to the end of the picking season.

Dorsett. A new variety originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One of the heaviest producers known. A vigorous grower. Produces at the rate of 6640 quarts per acre. Berries large, firm, medium light red, deliciously flavored, an excellent keeper and shipper.

Fairfax. A quality berry that everyone should have. Very firm, making it excellent for home use and shipping. Has the unusual characteristic of producing huge, bright red, very sweet berries. Give Fairfax a trial this year.

Jumbo. Cannot be beat for size, beauty, flavor. An excellent variety for the home garden or commercial planting. For canning and preserving is in a class by itself as Jumbo retains its shape and flavor in the can.

Marshall. Makes few runners; should be grown in hills or narrow rows; very large, dark berries, red to the center; a first class sweet berry for family use; of the best quality.

Parson's Beauty. A medium early berry that is grown extensively for canning and for market. Berries are large, firm and have a delightful flavor.

Best Late Varieties

Aroma. A very popular berry for growers and consumers. Plants are very productive. Berries large, firm and delicious flavor. Has a fragrant Strawberry aroma. Good keeper.

Brandywine. An old favorite. Produces large, dark red fruit in large quantities. Its soft, mild flavor has found general favor wherever marketed.

Champion (Everbearing). Champion, without doubt, is one the best everbearing strawberries grown. It is the most prolific of all. When you plant Champion you are certain of success because three months after planting every plant will commence to bear and continues all through the Summer and late in the Fall.

Chesapeake. A profitable berry because it comes into bearing after most other berries are gone and extends the season about 2 weeks. Fruit large, 20 to 30 berries to the quart, and very dark red. Wonderful, mild, sweet flavor. Excellent keeper. Distinctly a quality berry.

Gandy. A most popular extra late sort; berries large, cone shape, and even as a top, very productive, ripening its berries all at once and very late. When most varieties are running small berries, with the Gandy large berries can be marketed very late.

Mastodon Everbearing. Undoubtedly one of the greatest Strawberries ever produced. Berries are extra large and plants are unusually productive. The berries are a glossy red and of good quality. For the commercial grower as well as the home owner who wants Strawberries over a long period, the Mastodon is hard to beat.

William Belt. The fruit is very large; plant is a strong grower; fruit is fine in quality and combines about all the good points you would naturally expect one berry to possess.

Here you will find, in brief form, all you need to know for a proper selection of varieties to meet any requirements.

For Growing in the Shade

SHRUBS

High Growing

	<i>Height grows in ft.</i>	<i>Time of Bloom</i>	<i>Color of Bloom</i>
Cornus elegantissima.....	8	May-June	White
Cornus paniculata.....	8	June	White
Cornus sanguinea.....	6	June	White
Cranberry, High-bush.....	8	May-June	White
Elder (common and golden forms).....	10	June-July	White
Forsythia (Golden Bell).....	8	April	Yellow
Honeysuckles.....	6-8	April-June	Various
Ibota privet.....	5-6	June	White
Philadelphus (Mock Orange).....	6-8	May-June	White
Snowballs.....	8	May-June	White
Viburnums.....	8	May-June	White
White Kerria.....	4-6	May-June	White
Witch Hazel (Hamamelis).....	12	Oct.	Yellow

Medium and Low Growing

Barberry, Thunbergi.....	4	June	Yellow
Coralberry (Indian Currant).....	4	June-July	Pink
Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow).....	6	June-July	White
Hydrangea paniculata.....	6	Aug.-Oct.	Pink
Kerria Japonica.....	6	June-Aug.	Yellow
Pepper Bush (Clethra).....	4	July-Sept.	White
Privet, Regel.....	6	May	
Privet, California.....	4		
Privet, Amoor River.....	4		
Privet, Ibota.....	3		
Snowball.....	8	June	White
Snowberry.....	4	June-July	Pink
Spirea Anthony Waterer.....	3	July-Oct.	Scarlet
Spirea Callosa Alba.....	3	July-Oct.	White
Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra).....	4	July-Sept.	White

PERENNIALS

Anemone or Windflower.....	2-3	Aug.-Nov.	White
Aquilegia or Columbine.....	3	May-June	Scarlet yellow
Bleeding Heart or Dicentra.....	2	May-June	Pink
Campanula or Canterbury Bells.....	3	June-July	Various
Digitalis or Foxglove.....	4	June-July	White, Pink
Forget-Me-Not or Myosotis.....	1	May-June	Blue
Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra.....	1/2	April-May	Blue
Lychnis or Campion.....	3	June-Aug.	Scarlet
Spirea Astilbe or Meadow Sweet.....	2	June-July	White, Pink
Stonecrop or Sedum.....	1	Aug.-Sept.	Pink

ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst.....	3	All-Summer	Red
Baby Ramblers all Varieties.....	1 1/2	All-Summer	All Colors

BULBS

Day Lily.....	1-2	Aug.-Sept.	White
Lemon Lily.....	3-4	June-July	Yellow
Lily of the Valley.....	1/2-1	May	White
Tulips.....	2	May	All Colors
Hyacinths.....	1/2	May	All Colors
Crocus.....	1/2	April	All Colors

VINES

English Ivy.....	10-30		
Evergreen Bittersweet.....	10-15		Orange-red fruit
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.....	10-15	June-Sept.	White

TREES

Red Bud or Judas Tree.....	15	Mar.-May	Rosy purple
Dogwood, White Flowering.....	15-25	May	White
Hydrangea, P. G. Tree.....	1	Aug.	Pink
Mulberry, all varieties.....	15-30	June-Sept.	

For Dry Places and Poor Soil

PERENNIALS	Low, medium or high growing	Time of Bloom	Color of Bloom
Aquilegia, or Columbine.....	M	May-June	Various
Baby's Breath.....	M	July-Sept.	Whitish Pink
Bluebird Flower.....	M	July-Sept.	Blue
Garden Pinks.....	L	May-June	Various
Gay Feather.....	H	July-August	Purple
Iris (except Japanese).....	M	April-July	Various
Lychnis.....	M	June-Aug.	Scarlet
Sedum or Stonecrop.....	M	Aug.-Sept.	Pink
Yucca.....	H	June-July	White
FLOWERING SHRUBS	Height		
Barberry, Thunbergi.....	4	June	Yellow
Coralberry (Italian Currant).....	4	June-July	Pink
Cornus Paniculata.....	8	June	White
Forsythia (Golden Bells).....	8	April	Yellow
Honeysuckle, Fragrant.....	6	April-May	Pink
Honeysuckle, Morrow's.....	6	May-June	White
Privet (Ligustrum).....	6	May	Blue
Snowberry.....	4	June-July	Pink
Spirea Billardi.....	6	July-Aug.	Pink
Sumac, Cut Leaf.....	10	June	Yellow
Tamarix.....	10	April-May	Pink and White
VINES		Characteristics	
Ampelopsis, Veitchi.....	30-40	Dark green leaves turn to gold in fall.	
Ampelopsis, Quinquefolia.....	20-30	Turns to brilliant colors in fall.	
Bittersweet.....	10-15	Yellow flowers. Berries hang all winter.	
Dutchman's Pipe.....	30	Large leaves. Excellent shade, fine.	
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.....	10-15	Blossoms open white and turn to yellow.	
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet.....	10-15	Bright scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers. Yellow fruit hangs till winter.	
Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet.....	10-15	Leaves silvery white underneath. Orange- yellow flowers. Berries.	
Matrimony Vine.....	8-10	Brilliant crimson berries in fall which hang well into the winter.	
Wisteria.....	20-30		
SHADE TREES		ROSES	Height grows in ft.
Elm, Chinese.....			
Linden.....	50-80	Rugosa Roses.....	6
Maple, Silverleaf.....	50	Baby Roses.....	2
Mulberry, Russian.....	20-30	Hardy June Roses.....	4-5
Plane, Oriental.....	50-60		
Poplar, all varieties.....	40-100		

For Hedges, Borders and Drives

SHRUBS	Ultimate Height in ft.	Time of Bloom	Color of Bloom
For formal hedges (clipped to shape)			
Barberry, Thunbergi or Red-Leaved.....	4	June	Yellow
Japan Quince.....	6	May	Scarlet
Osage Orange.....	15-20		Various
Privet (Amoor River, Ibota, California) ..	6-10		
SHRUBS			
For informal flowering hedges—See list on page 37.			
ROSES			
Baby Roses, All Varieties.....	2	All Summer	Various
F. J. Grootendorst.....	6	All Summer	Red
PERENNIALS			
Delphinium or Larkspur.....	5-6	June-July	Blue shades
Golden Glow or Rudbeckia.....	6	July-Sept.	Yellow
Hollyhock.....	5-8	July on	Various
Iris, German.....	2	March-May	Various
Iris, Japan.....	3	July-Aug.	Various
TREES		EVERGREENS	Ultimate Height in ft.
Poplar, Bolleana or Lombardy.....	40-50	Arbor-Vitae, American.....	15-25
Plum, Purple Leaf.....	8-10	Arbor-Vitae, Globosa.....	2-4
Althea, Tree Form.....	8-10	Yew, Japanese Upright.....	3-5
Catalpa, Bungei.....	5-10		

For Foundation Planting Next to House

SHRUBS	Ultimate Height in ft.	Time of Bloom	Color of Bloom
Althea.....	6	July-Nov.	Various
Barberry, Thunbergi.....	4	June	Yellow
Butterfly Bush.....	5	July-Oct.	Blue
Coralberry.....	4	June-July	Pink
Deutzia (all varieties).....	3-8	May-June	White
Forsythia (all varieties).....	8	April	Yellow
Honeysuckle, Tartarian.....	6-10	May-June	Red, White or Pink
Snowball, Common.....	8	May-June	White
Snowberry.....	4	June-July	Pink
Spiraea (all varieties).....	4-8	April-July	Various
Syringa (all varieties).....	5-10	May-July	White
Weigela (all varieties).....	4-7	June-July	Pink
ROSES			
Baby Roses.....	2	All Summer	Various
F. J. Grootendorst.....	6	All Summer	Red
Rosa Hugonis.....	6	May-June	Yellow
PERENNIALS			
Delphinium.....	5	June-July	Blue
Giant Flowering Mallow.....	4	June-Oct.	Various
Hollyhock.....	5-8	July on	Various
Iris.....	2	April-July	Various
EVERGREENS			
Arbor-Vitae, American.....	15-25	Arbor-Vitae, Tom Thumb.....	Ultimate Height in ft. 3-4
Arbor-Vitae, Globosa.....	2-4	Juniper, Irish.....	8-20
Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal.....	15-20	Juniper, Pfitzer or Savins.....	6-8
Arbor-Vitae, Siberian.....	10-20	Retinispora	6-8

For Individual Specimen Planting in the Lawn

ORNAMENTAL TREES	Ultimate Height in ft.	Time of Bloom	Color of Bloom
Crabs, Flowering.....	20-25	May	Pink
Cherries, Japan Flowering.....	6-10	May	Pink
Birch, Paper or Canoe.....	20-60	May	
Dogwood, all varieties.....	10-25	May	Various
Fringe Tree, Purple.....	8-10	May-June	Smoke
Red Bud or Judas Tree.....	15	April-May	Purple
Mulberry, Dawning.....	15-30	June-July	White
Ash, Mountain and European.....	20-30	May-June	Scarlet Berries
Ash, Mountain, Oak Leaved.....	20-30	May-June	Scarlet Berries
Peach, Flowering.....	15	May	White
Pecan.....	30-60		
Plum, Double Flowering.....	5-10	May	Pink
Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet.....	15	May	Carmine red
WEeping ORNAMENTAL TREES			
Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping.....	30-40		
Cherry, Japanese Weeping.....	6-10	May	Rose-pink
Elm, Camperdown Weeping.....	10-15		
Mulberry, Tea's Weeping.....	8-10		
SHRUBS			
Almond.....	4	May	Pink, White, Red
Beauty Bush.....	6	June	Pink
Fringe Purple.....	10	June	Smoke
Hydrangea, Grandiflora (Tree or Bush Form).....	5-7	Aug.-Oct.	Pink
Korean Bridal Wreath.....	5	May-June	White
Privet Regel's.....	6		
Snowball, Japan.....	8	May-June	White
EVERGREENS			
Arbor-Vitae (various types).....	2-25	Pine, Scotch.....	Ultimate Height in ft. 25-30
Hemlock, Canadian.....	10-15	Retinispora, Golden.....	6-8
Fir, Douglas.....	20-25	Spruce, Black Hills.....	10-15
Pine, Austrian.....	16-20	Spruce, Blue.....	10-15

For Rock Gardens

PERENNIALS AND BULBS

Medium Low Growing

<i>Name</i>	<i>Color of Bloom</i>	<i>Time of Bloom</i>
Allyssum Saxatile (Rock Madwort).....	Yellow	April-May
Astilbe, Queen Charlotte (Goats Beard).....	Pink	June-July
Balloon Flower (Platycodon).....	Violet Blue	All Summer
Blue Bonnet (Scabiosa).....	Light Blue	June-Sept.
Coreopsis.....	Yellow	May-Nov.
Eulalia (Hardy Grass).....	Variegated	All Season
Geum—Mrs. Bradshaw.....	Scarlet	June-July
Geum—Lady Stratheden.....	Orange Yellow	May-July
Japanese Iris.....	Various	July-Aug.
Lupines (Lupinus).....	Pink, Blue, White	June-Sept.
Pampas Grass (Cortaderia).....	Foliage	All Season
Potentilla (Cinquefoil).....	Orange-Crimson	June-Aug.
Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus).....	Various	June-July
Spirea Astilbe (Goats Beard).....	White-Pink	June-July
Yucca (Adam’s Needle).....	White	June-July

Dwarf Growing

Anemone Hupehensis (Dwarf Anemone).....	Mauve Pink	Aug.-Nov.
Aubrietia Eyrei (Purple Rock Cress).....	Rose Purple	Apr.-May
Baby’s Breath (Gypsophila).....	White Pink	June-July
Buttercup (Ranunculus).....	Yellow	May-June
Campanula Carpatia (Harebells).....	Blue	All Season
Christmas Rose (Helleborus).....	Blush	Dec.-Jan.
Forget-me-not (Myosotis).....	White and Blue	April-July
Garden Pink (Dianthus).....	Pink and White	April-June
Heuchera Sanguinea (Coralbells).....	White Pink	June-Oct.
Iberis (Candytuft).....	White	May-June
Pumila Iris (Dwarf Iris).....	Various	April-May
Nepta Mussina (Catmint).....	Lavender	April-June
Pachysandra (Jap. Spurge).....	Foliage	All Season
Lily of the Valley.....	White	April-May
Periwinkle (Vinca Minor).....	Blue	April
Phlox Subulata (Mt. Pink).....	Pink	April-May
Primrose (Primula).....	Yellow	May
Primula Viris (Cowslip).....	Yellow-Red	May-June
Purple Rock Cress (Aubrietia Eyri).....	Rose Purple	April-May
Sedum Spectabile (Showy Stonecrop).....	Rose-Pink	Aug. Sept.
Crocus, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus.....	Various	Mar.-April

Creeping

Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).....	White	April-May
Sedum Sieboldi (Improved Stonecrop).....	Cerise	July-Aug.
Sedum Spurium (Running Stonecrop).....	Pink	July-Aug.
Sempervivum (Hen and Chickens).....	Yellow	July

SHRUBS

Low Growing

Deutzia Gracilis.....	White	May-June
Spirea Froebeli.....	Red	July-Aug.
Spirea Callosa Alba.....	White	July-Oct.
Weigela Eva Rathke.....	Red	June-July

Higher Growing

Forsythia Spectabilis.....	Yellow	April
Spirea Thunbergii.....	White	April-May
Tamarix.....	Pink	April-May
Viburnum (Snowball).....	White	May-June
Witch Hazel.....	Yellow	Oct.

EVERGREENS

Mugho Pine.....	Low Growing
Prostrate Juniper.....	Spreading, Low
Waukegan Juniper.....	Creeping
Japanese Yew.....	Spreading

For Cemetery Planting

FLOWERING SHRUBS

	<i>Ultimate Height in ft.</i>	<i>Time of Bloom</i>	<i>Color of Bloom</i>
Althea.....	6	July on	Various
Althea Tree.....	10	July on	Various
Almond.....	4	May	Pink, White, Red
Beauty Bush.....	6	June	Pink
Burning Bush.....	6	June	Yellow
Cranberry Bush.....	8	May-June	White
Deutzia, Crenata.....	8	June	White
Deutzia, Gracilis.....	3	May-June	White
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.....	8	May-June	White
Forsythia, Suspensa.....	6-8	April	Yellow
Golden Rose of China—Hugonis.....	8	June	Yellow
Honeysuckle, Morrow's.....	10	May-June	White
Honeysuckle, Tatarian.....	10	May-June	Red, White or Pink
Hydrangea, Arborescens.....	6	June-July	White
Hydrangea, Paniculata, bush.....	6	Aug.-Oct.	Pink
Hydrangea, Paniculata, tree.....	10	Aug.-Oct.	Pink
Japan Quince.....	6	May	Scarlet
Kerria, Japonica.....	6	May-Aug.	Yellow
Kerria, White.....	5	May-June	White
Korean Bridal Wreath.....	5	May-June	White
Snowball, Common.....	8	May-June	White
Snowball, Dentatum.....	8	May-June	White
Snowball, Japan.....	8	June	White
Spirea, Arguta.....	5	May-June	White
Spirea, Prunifolia.....	7	May-June	White
Spirea, Snow Garland.....	5	May-June	White
Spirea, Thunbergi.....	4	April-May	White
Spirea, Van Houttei.....	6	May-June	White
Syringa, Lemoine.....	6	May-June	White
Tamarix.....	10	April-May	Pink
Weigela Variegated.....	6	June	Pink

*Creeping (C)
Low (L)
Medium (M)
or High (H)
growing*

PERENNIALS

Adam's Needle.....	H	June-July	White
Alyssum.....	L	April-May	Yellow
Arabis Alpina.....	C	April-May	White
Heuchera.....	M	June on	Red
Iberis.....	L	April-June	White
Iris, Crested.....	M	April-May	Blue
Iris, German.....	H	May-June	Various
Iris, Japan.....	H	June-July	Various
Iris, Primula.....	L	April-May	Various
Iris, Siberian.....	M	June	Blue
Lupines.....	M	June	Various
Periwinkle.....	C	June-July	Blue
Phlox Subulata.....	C	April-May	Various

BULBS

Cannas.....	M	Aug.-Sept.	Red, Orange, Yellow
Hyacinths.....	L	April-May	Various
Tulips.....	M	April-May	Various

VINES

English Ivy.....	C		
Honeysuckle, Hall's.....	C		
Matrimony Vine.....	C		

EVERGREENS

Arbor-Vitae, American.....	H		
Arbor-Vitae, Glodosa.....	M		
Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal.....	H		
Juniper, Savins.....	M		
Pine, Mugho.....	L		

For Cut Flowers

	<i>Time of Bloom</i>	<i>Color of Bloom</i>
PERENNIALS		
Aquilegia	May-June	Various
Blazing Star (Liatrus)	July-Aug.	Purple
Bleeding Heart	May-June	Pink
Blue Bonnet	June-Sept.	White
Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)	July-Sept.	White
Canterbury Bells	June-July	Various
Chrysanthemum	Sept. on	Various
Coreopsis	June on	Yellow
Cornflower Aster	July-Oct.	Blue
Daisy, Shasta	June-Sept.	White
Delphinium	June on	Blue
Digitalis	June-July	White, Pink
Garden Pinks	All Summer	Various
Gaillardia	June on	Various
Iris	April-July	Various
Lantern Plant	October	Seed Pods Red
Michaelmas Daisy	All Summer	Pink
Peony	May on	Various
Phlox	July-Oct.	Various
Tritoma	Aug.-Oct.	Orange
SHRUBS		
Butterfly Bush	July-frost	Blue
Calycanthus	July	Reddish Purple
Forsythia	April	Yellow
Hydrangea	April-Aug.	Various
Japan Quince	April	Red
Lilacs	May-June	Various
Spiraea, all varieties	May-Oct.	White, Pink, Red, Scarlet
Syringa, all varieties	May-July	White
Weigelas	June-July	Various
BULBS		
Dahlias	July on	Various
Gladiolus	July on	Various
Hyacinth	April-May	Various
Lilies	May-Sept.	Various
Narcissus	April-May	Various
Tulips	April-May	Various

For Unusual Colored Leaves or Bark

	<i>Ultimate Height in ft.</i>	<i>Time of Bloom</i>	<i>Color of Bloom</i>	<i>Unusual Features</i>
SHRUBS				
Barberry, Red-Leaved	4	June	Yellow	Brilliant red leaves.
Barberry, Thunbergi	4	June	Yellow	Red berries.
Calycanthus	6	June-July	Purple	Handsome dark green leaves.
Coralberry	4	June-July	Pink	Red berries.
Cornus Elegantissima	4-8	May-June	Greenish White	Silvery foliage, purplish red branches.
Cornus Panicula	8	June	White	White berries.
Cornus Sanguinea	6	June	White	Blood red bark in winter.
Cornus Sibirica	10	June	White	Blood red branches, blue-black berries.
Golden Elder	6-10	June-July	White	Reddish purple berries, bright brilliant yellow leaves in early season.
Privet, Ibota	6	June	White	Gray-green foliage turns wine color in late season.
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush	6	April-May	Pink	Scarlet berries.
Kerria, White Japonica	5-6	May-June	White	Vivid green branches.
Spirea Golden (Aurea)	6	May-June	White	Golden leaves.
Syringa, Golden	5-6	May-June	White	Bright yellow foliage.
Sumac, cut leaf	10	June	Yellow	Brilliant red leaves in fall.
Weigela Variegated	5-6	June	Pink	Greenish yellow leaves striped with white.
Witch Hazel	12	Oct.	Yellow	Leaves turn golden in October.
ORNAMENTAL TREES				
Birch, Canoe	40-70	<i>Unusual Features</i>		
Birch, White	20-30	Snow-white bark.		
Crab, Purple	25	Purple leaves; dark pink flowers and dark purple fruit.		
Dogwood, White	15-25	Foliage turns to gorgeous red in fall. White flower. Red fruit hangs well into winter.		
Maple, Japanese Blood Leaf		Blood red leaves in spring change to dark purple.		
Plum, Purple Leaf	8-10	Reddish purple foliage. Pink flowers in May. No fruit.		

FRUITS

APPLES

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Ripens</i>	<i>Fruit keeps until</i>
Baldwin.....	Deep red	Nov.	Mar.
Banana.....	Yellow	Nov.	Mar.
Ben Davis.....	Red, striped with yellow	Nov.	Mar.
Cortland.....	Red	Nov.	Mar.
Delicious.....	Striped light and dark red	Nov.	May
Dutchess of Oldenburg.....	Yellow, streaked with red	Aug.	Sept.
Early Harvest.....	Yellow	July	Aug.
Fall Pippin.....	Yellow	Oct.	Jan.
Gravenstein.....	Striped red and yellow	Aug.	Nov.
Grimes Golden.....	Yellow	Nov.	Feb.
Jonathan.....	Red striped	Nov.	Mar.
King.....	Red	Nov.	Mar.
Maiden's Blush.....	Yellow, crimson cheek	Sept.	Dec. 15
McIntosh.....	Red	Nov.	Feb.
Northern Spy.....	Red striped	Nov.	June
N. W. Greening.....	Yellowish green	Nov.	May
Pound Sweet.....	Green	Oct.	Dec.
Red Astrachan.....	Deep crimson	July	Sept.
R. I. Greening.....	Greenish yellow	Nov.	Mar.
Rome Beauty.....	Red	Nov.	April
Red Rome Beauty.....	Red	Nov.	April
Roxbury Russet.....	Yellow russet	Nov.	June
Smokehouse.....	Yellow striped	Oct.	Feb.
Snow—Fameuse.....	Red striped	Oct.	Jan.
Stark.....	Red striped	Nov.	May
Stayman's Winesap.....	Yellow, striped with carmine	Nov.	April
Sweet Bough.....	Yellow	July	Aug.
Talman Sweet.....	Yellow	Nov.	Mar.
Twenty Ounce.....	Yellow, striped with red	Sept.	Jan.
Wagner.....	Red striped	Nov.	Feb.
Wealthy.....	Red striped	Nov.	Jan.
Wolf River.....	Red	Nov.	Feb.
Yellow Transparent.....	Yellow	July	Aug.
Yellow Delicious.....	Golden yellow	Oct.	May
York Imperial.....	Red	Nov.	Jan.

DWARF APPLES

Baldwin....	Deep red	Nov.	Mar.
Delicious.....	Striped light and dark red	Nov.	May
McIntosh.....	Red	Nov.	Feb.
Wealthy.....	Red striped	Nov.	Jan.
Yellow Transparent.....	Yellow	July	Aug.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop.....	Red	Sept.	Nov.
Transcendent.....	Yellow, shaded to red	Sept.	Jan.
Whitney.....	Red striped	Aug.	Sept.

PEACHES

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Ripens</i>	<i>Color Flesh</i>	<i>Kind</i>
Admiral Dewey.....	July	Yellow	Free
Beer Smock.....	Late Sept.	Yellow	Nearly free
Belle of Georgia.....	Aug.	White	Free
Carman.....	Early Aug.	White	Semi-cling
Champion.....	Aug.	White	Free
Crosby.....	Middle Sept.	Yellow	Free
Crawford, Early.....	Early Sept.	Deep yellow	Free
Crawford, Late.....	Late Sept.	Yellow	Free
Elberta.....	Middle Sept.	Yellow	Free
Fitzgerald.....	Sept.	Deep yellow	Free
Golden Jubilee.....	Sept.	Yellow	Free
Greensboro.....	July	White	Semi-cling
Hale.....	Early Sept.	Yellow	Free
Halehaven.....	Sept.	Yellow	Free
Heath Cling.....	Late Sept.	White	Cling
Rochester.....	Early Aug.	Yellow	Free
South Haven.....	Late Aug.	Yellow	Free
Yellow St. John.....	Aug.	Yellow	Free

PEARS (Standard and Dwarf)

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Ripens</i>	<i>Keeping Quality</i>
Bartlett.....	Yellow dotted	Aug.	Good
Beurre d'Anjou.....	Yellow russet, reddish cheek	Nov.	Excellent
Clapp's Favorite.....	Yellow blush cheek	Aug.	Good
Duchesse d'Angouleme.....	Yellow spotted russet	Oct.	Excellent
Flemish Beauty.....	Yellowish green	Sept.	Medium
Kieffer.....	Golden yellow, red cheek	Oct.	Excellent
Seckel.....	Yellowish brown, red cheek	Sept.	Good
Sheldon.....	Russet	Oct.	Excellent

CHERRIES

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Ripens</i>	<i>Kind</i>
Black Tartarian.....	Black	June	Sweet
Early Richmond.....	Red	June	Sour
English Morello.....	Nearly black	June	Sour
Governor Wood.....	Light red	June	Sweet
May Duke.....	Red	July	Sour
Montmorency, large.....	Red	June	Sour
Napoleon, Big.....	Yellow, red cheek	June	Sweet
Schmidt's.....	Dark red	July	Sweet
Windsor.....	Dark red	July	Sweet
Yellow Spanish.....	Yellow tinted red	June	Sweet

PLUMS

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color Skin</i>	<i>Color Flesh</i>	<i>Ripens</i>	
Abundance.....	Red	Yellow	Aug.	
Bradshaw.....	Purplish red	Yellowish green	Aug.	
Burbank.....	Dark red	Deep yellow	Aug.	
Fellenburg (Italian Prune)	Purplish black	Yellow	Sept.	
German Prune.....	Dark purple	Yellowish green	Sept.	
Imperial Gage.....	Pale green	Yellow	Aug.	
Lombard.....	Purple	Yellow	Aug.	
Reine Claude.....	Yellowish green	Yellow	Sept.	
Red June.....	Garnet red	Light yellow	Aug.	
Satsuma.....	Red	Purplish red	Aug.	
Shipper's Pride.....	Purple	Greenish yellow	Sept.	
Shropshire Damson.....	Purple	Greenish yellow	Oct.	
Stanley Prune.....	Dark blue	Yellow	June	Sweet
Wickson.....	Red	Yellow	Sept.	
Yellow Egg.....	Yellow	Yellow	Aug.	

APRICOTS

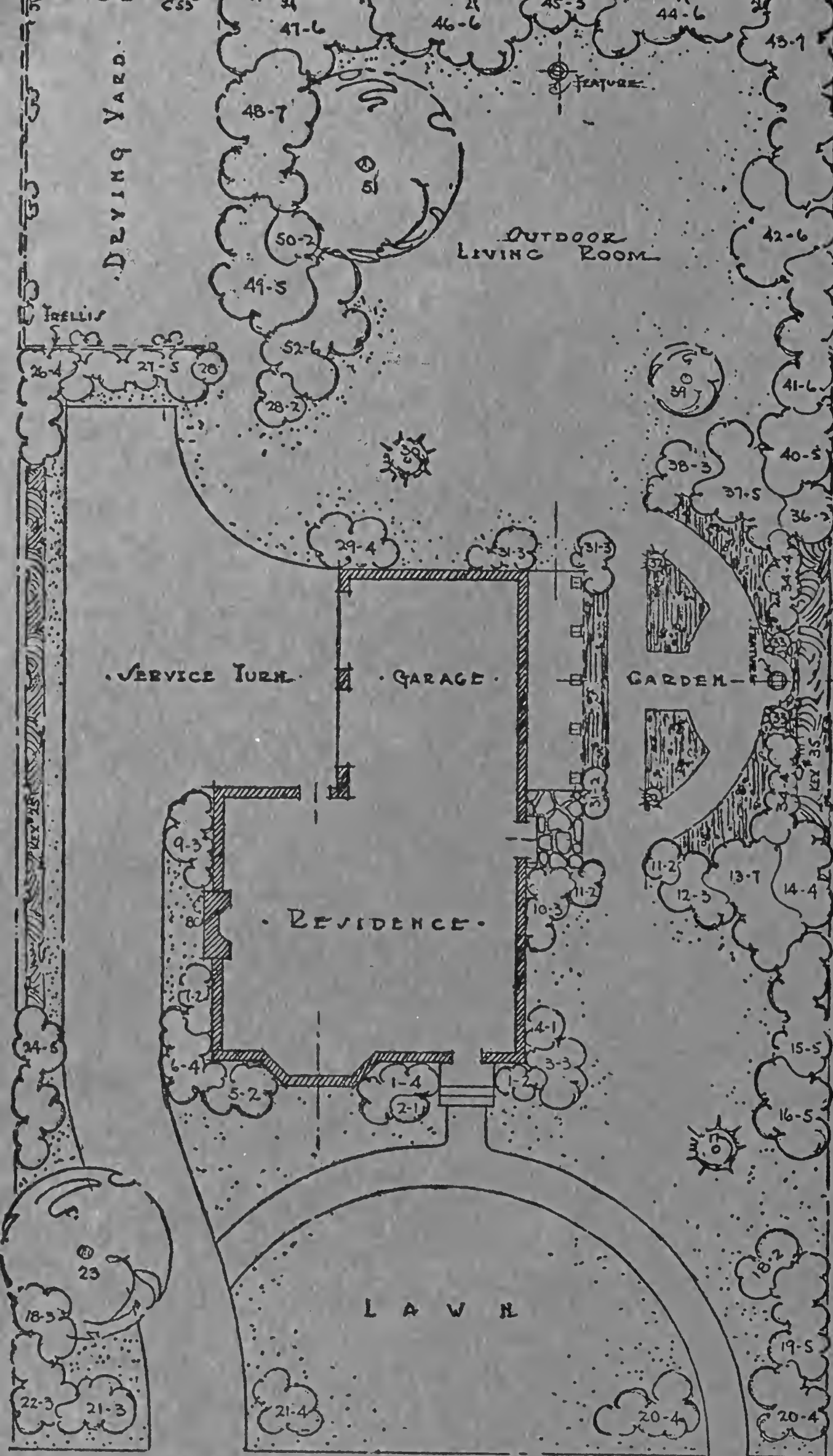
<i>Variety</i>	<i>Ripens</i>	<i>Color Flesh</i>	<i>Kind</i>
Early Golden.....	July	Pale orange	Free
Early Moorpark.....	Late Aug.	Yellow	Free
Large Early Montgamet.....	Late Aug.	Yellow	Free

RASPBERRIES

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Ripens</i>
Black Diamond.....	Black	Mid-July
Chief.....	Bright red	Early July
Columbian.....	Dark reddish purple	Early July
Cumberland.....	Glossy black	Early July
Cuthbert.....	Rich crimson	July
Early King.....	Bright scarlet	Late June
Gregg.....	Black	Mid-July
Herbert.....	Bright red	July
Latham.....	Rich red	Mid-July
Marlboro.....	Light crimson	Early July
Ohio.....	Black	Early July
Plum Farmer.....	Jet Black	Early July
St. Regis Everbearing.....	Bright crimson	July-Nov.

GRAPE VINES

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Ripens</i>
Agawam.....	Dark red	Sept.
Brighton.....	Red	Early Sept.
Caco.....	Red	Mid Sept.
Campbell's Early.....	Purplish black	Late Aug.
Catawba.....	Dark red	Late Sept.
Concord.....	Black	Mid-Sept.
Delaware.....	Light red	Early Sept.
Fredonia.....	Blue black	Early Sept.
Golden Muscat.....	Golden Yellow	Sept.
Lucile.....	Red	Early Sept.
Moore's Diamond.....	Green white	Early Sept.
Moore's Early.....	Black	Late Aug.
Niagara.....	Light green	Mid-Sept.
Portland.....	White	Aug.
Salem.....	Dark red	Early Sept.
Sheridan.....	Black	Late Sept.
Vergennes.....	Red	Late Sept.
Worden.....	Purplish black	Early Sept.



THERE is no investment that brings greater returns, both in pleasure and profit than an investment in a proper home landscape.

Because landscaping the individual home is the most important service we have to offer, we have placed here, on the outside covers of this descriptive catalog, a complete landscape plan of an American home properly planted. This planting is suitable for any home, either city or country.

Within the pages of this book, you will find all the information necessary to select the proper planting material for any home, including both ornamental items and fruits:

Our Guarantee
*It grows—or we
Replace it free.*

The descriptions in this catalog are accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief, but we give no warranty thereon, expressed or implied, and we will not be responsible in any manner for any errors or omissions. If any errors in the descriptions are found, we will be very grateful to our readers if they will kindly call our attention to same so that they may be eliminated in our next edition.

First No. Indicates Key

Second No. Indicates Amount

KEY LIST OF PLANT MATERIALS

1—6	White Kerria	19—5	Weigela floribunda	37—5	Golden Elder
2—1	Japan Flwg. Quince	20—8	Spiraea thunbergi	38—3	Hydrangea P. G. (bush)
3—3	Weigela rosea	21—7	Rugosa Rose (Hansa)	39—1	American Linden
4—1	Purple Lilac	22—3	Forsythia fortunei	40—5	Snowball dentatum
5—2	Hydrangea arborescens	23—1	American Elm	41—6	Syringa coronarius
6—4	Cornus sanguinea	24—5	Burning Bush	42—6	Deutzia P. of Rochester
7—2	Spiraea billardi	25—55	Ibodium Privet	43—7	Common Elderberry
8—1	American Ivy	26—4	Syringa coronarius	44—6	Weigela rosea
9—3	Butterfly Bush	27—5	Frag. Bush Honeysuckle	45—3	Japan Quince
10—3	Syringa virginalls	28—3	Hugonis Rose	46—6	Spiraea Van Houttei
11—4	Red leaf Barberry	29—4	Barberry thunbergi	47—6	Forsythia intermedia
12—3	Spiraea prunifolia	30—1	Austrian Pine	48—7	Common Snowball
13—7	Golden Syringa	31—8	Kerria japonica	49—5	Tatarian Honeysuckle
14—4	Morrow's Honeysuckle	32—2	Japanese Yew (Taxus)	50—2	Coralberry
15—5	Spiraea Van Houttei	33—2	Pyramidal Arbor Vitae	51—1	American Elm
16—5	Flowering Almond	34—8	Rugosa Rose (Grootendorst)	52—6	Snowberry
17—1	Blue Colorado Spruce	35—10	Tatarian Honeysuckle	53—8	Grapes (in variety)
18—5	Regel's Privet	36—2	Tamarix		